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FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—May 25

Sun Rises	4.48 A M
Sun Sets	7.05 P M
Day's Length	14 h 17 m
High Water at Southport	9 56 P M
High Water at Wilmington	11.36 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 25.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 75°; 8 p. m., 78°; maximum, 88°; minimum, 69°; mean, 78°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 2.17 inches.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m., May 24th, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The storm has moved to central over the Middle Atlantic coast, with a trough extending southwest over the Carolinas. Rain is falling over Western Florida and Virginia, and occurred during the afternoon over the Middle States and the lakes. Light showers have also fallen over the Western Gulf States.

The high area is central over Lake Michigan and is causing fair and colder weather over the lakes and the Ohio valley, and over the Western central valleys. Temperatures are rising over the Southwest with fair weather prevailing.

Conditions indicate generally fair weather for this locality, with local showers probable as the cool condition enters, cooler Tuesday.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Generally fair weather prevailed over the cotton belt during the past twenty-four hours, interrupted by occasional local showers or thunder storms. High midday temperature prevailed. Heavy rainfalls are reported from the following stations, Texas, $1 50; Mansfield, La., 1.52 inches.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 23.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 4.8 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair except showers near the coast in the morning cooler in the eastern portions; northerly winds.

OUTLINES.

The death of Senator Earle, of South Carolina, was announced yesterday in both houses of Congress, and as a mark of respect both adjourned without transacting business. ——President McKinley has been invited to stop at Asheville, N. C., on his way to the Nashville Exposition, as the guest of Battery Park hotel. —— The U. S. Supreme Court decides that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has no power to prescribe rates on railroads which may control in the future. —— A Southern railway train near Mouse Creek, Tenn., ran over the bodies of two men; it is supposed; they were murdered and the bodies placed on the track. —— President McKinley signed the resolution appropriating $50,000 for the relief of American citizens in Cuba. —— The Spanish Premier Canovas, in a speech in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, referring to the impression that the sale of Cuba was possible, declared that Spain is not a nation of merchants, capable of selling its honor. —— The Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association will meet in convention in Nashville next Thursday. —— Rev. W. M. Hicks an Episcopal minister, was arrested in New York for annoying Bishop Potter; he is insane. —— In the Southern Presbyterian Assembly at Charlotte, yesterday, Dr. Sneddon delivered one of the Westminster addresses; an invitation to visit Davidson college was accepted. —— Four men, while digging a trench for a water main at Fort Wayne, Ind., were engulfed in quicksand; three were killed; the fourth man was rescued but will probably die from his injuries. —— It is believed at Athens that the Sultan of Turkey is avoiding negotiations for peace because he wants his army to march to Athens; Russia proposes to take the Greek indemnity as a set off to the Turkish indemnity, due to Russia. —— Three men robbed a safe of over $300 in a saloon at Newport News. —— New York markets: Money on call quoted easy at 1¼@1½ per cent.; last loan at 1¼ and closed offered at 1¼@1½ per cent.; cotton steady—middling 7 11-16c; flour was firm; wheat—spot dull and weak. No. 2 red May closed at 80¾c; corn—spot quiet, No. 2 29¾c at elevator and 30¾c afloat; rosin firm—strained common to good $1.75; spirits turpentine easier at 27¼@27¾c.

They dug up something in Missouri a short while ago that nobody could identify. Perhaps it was the remains of one of these so-called "sound money" Democrats who voted for McKinley.

There isn't any more curfew in Springfield, Ohio. They tried it for three weeks, and the police were kept so busy asking the boys questions that they fagged out, and the city council sat down on the curfew.

A young woman in Kentucky made a lucky escape the other day. She refused to marry a young man and he shot himself. If she had married him he might have turned fool some day and shot her instead of himself.

Gen Miles will represent this Government at Queen Victoria's Jubilee show. It is to be hoped that we will have no uniform episode after that such as the Logan-McCooks who figured at the Czar's coronation, have sprung upon us.

The Czar of Russia has assured the Sultan of his unalterable friendship. When one crowned head assures another of his "unalterable friendship," it is about time for the other fellow to begin to look to the weak spots in his armor.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 55. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,188

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The German Reichstag has passed an emigration bill which requires companies transporting emigrants to secure permits from the Imperial Chancellor and the assent of the Bundesrath. Consent will only be given to German subjects or German companies doing business in Germany. This is intended to shut out emigration agents from other countries and restrict emigration. With the portents of a shake up in the near future the young war lord thinks he will have use for all the people he has.

They are still plowing up that big pile of money which they began plowing up last Spring. The last time was last week, when Bob Banks, a colored citizen, plowed it up, $10,000 worth of it, in a pasture he rented in Louden county, Tennessee. It was the proceeds of the sale of four slaves, just before emancipation, and Bob was a relative of one of the four.

Hon. Grover Cleveland now has a stock of decoy ducks to last him a long time which didn't cost him a cent. They were contributed by some prankish boys of Princeton who distributed them freely one night about the grounds of his house where they were found doing duty when the servants came down in the morning.

Sagasta, the leader of the Liberals in Spain, says the Cuban war is costing Spain $100,000,000 a year, and the lives of 10,000 soldiers annually. But Spain must, he says, cling to Cuba, for she cannot surrender without dishonor. He doesn't seem to think there is any dishonor in the methods pursued to hold her grip on Cuba.

Statistician Mitchell produces figures to show that while old England is about stationary in her manufactures New England is making rapid increase. But still we haven't protection enough to protect our manufacturers from the "pauper labor" of England.

That Duluth Judge who recently decided that it is not cruel or inhuman treatment to make a wife split wood doubtless couldn't see anything improper in a husband chastising his wife provided he used a stick "no thicker than his thumb."

Kentucky's assessment of property for taxation this year is $550,000,000, which isn't a bad showing, but is $20,000,000 less than last year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STR. WILMINGTON—Schedule.
S. P. COLLIER—Foreclosure sale.
R. R. STONE & Co.—Goods must go.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— See the regular summer schedule of the steamer *Wilmington* in the advertising columns of the STAR.

— People complained heavily of the heat yesterday morning. There was an agreeable change in the temperature in the afternoon.

— Dr. Galloway's lecture last night before young men was heard by quite a large audience and will be productive of great good.

— Rev. J. W. Kramer has received an invitation to deliver the Commencement sermon before the Orangeburg Institute, Orangeburg, S. C.

— A letter was received yesterday dated Liverpool, May 13, announcing the death of Mr. Roger Pride. He was at one time stenographer for the firm of Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son. He died of consumption.

— The American Baptist Publication Society, through its representatives here during the Southern Baptist Convention, donated a handsome collection of books to the Sunday school of the First Baptist church.

— Rev. K. Boldt will not fill his pulpit at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church on Sunday next, having accepted an invitation to preach the baccalaureate sermon at the North Carolina College, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

— Travel is rather light just at present, and the hotels are not crowded. People are going to Charlotte and Nashville now, but when the seaside resorts get well under way the tide of travel will turn in this direction again.

— There is danger from the small boy and his sling-shot. Two ladies were sitting on a piazza on Campbell street between Fourth and Fifth, yesterday, when they were startled by the sound of a missile striking against the side of the house. It was a buckshot and might have caused serious injury.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. J. E. Royal, of Clinton, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Will H. Jones, of Charlotte, was one of yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. N. F. Holmes, of Fayetteville, spent a part of Sunday here.

— Mr. W. B. Brice, of Wallace, was among the visitors to the city yesterday.

— Mr. F. H. Bain, of Goldsboro, was among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. H. E. Truelove and S. H. Bright, of Whiteville, arrived in the city Sunday.

— Mr. Chas. Elliott, of the Southern Express Company, was registered here yesterday.

— Judge B. B. Winborne, of Murfreesboro, was one of yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Ex-Sheriff W. J. Sutton and Mr. T. H. Hales, of Elizabethtown, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mr. A. M. Williams, of Phœnix, was in the city yesterday, calling on wholesale merchants.

— Rev. Edward Wooten returned last evening from attending the Episcopal Council at Goldsboro.

— Mr. Oscar H. Wright, formerly of this city, but now of Jacksonville, Fla., was in the city Sunday.

— Mr. L. A. Bizzell, of Hub, and Mr. J. H. House, of Littleton, were among Sunday's hotel registrations.

Rev. A. S. Williford, general agent for the "Columbian Cyclopedia," has been in the city for some time taking orders for that work and reports considerable progress.

— Col. Walker Taylor and Mr. M. S. Willard have returned from Old Point Comfort, Va., where they have been attending a meeting of the Southeastern Tariff Association.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—11 casks spirits turpentine, 69 bbls rosin, 4 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—3 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 60 bbls rosin, 45 bbls tar, 15 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—9 casks spirits turpentine, 78 bbls rosin, 28 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—58 bbls rosin, 9 bbls tar.

Steamer Lisbon—15 casks spirits turpentine, 75 bbls rosin, 47 bbls tar.

Steamer Driver—3 bales cotton, 18 casks spirits turpentine, 74 bbls rosin, 65 bbls tar, 17 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner William—29 casks spirits turpentine, 146 bbls rosin, 12 bbls tar.

Total receipts — Cotton, 5 bales; spirits turpentine, 89 casks; rosin, 355 bbls; tar, 203 bbls; crude turpentine, 88 bbls.

Fayetteville Military Academy.

The STAR acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of the Fayetteville Military Academy, to take place Friday, May 29

The question, "Should all Nations and Races be equally eligible to Citizenship in the United States?" will be discussed by Messrs. C. G. Rose, W. H. Dail, D. B. Nicholson and E. L. Fiers. Essays will be presented by Messrs. M. W. Nash, I. A. Sugg, D. C. Watkins and J. C. Exum, and declamations will be rendered by Messrs. H. W. Nash, L. W. McPherson, J. H. Harner and D. G. Fowle.

The marshals are Messrs. F. J. Dawson (chief), W. W. Sutton, S. E. Warrell, W. S. Prior, D. D. Grier and H. L. Myrover.

Rev. T. N. Ivey, editor of the *North Carolina Christian Advocate*, is the annual orator.

Reduced Rates on the S. A. L.

On account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, Charlotte, N. C., the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at the rate of one first-class fare. Tickets will be on sale June 14th and 15th, with final limit for return June 20th. Rate from Wilmington $6.05.

The Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to Greensboro, N. C., at reduced rates on account of the commencement exercises of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at that point May 23nd, 27th. Tickets on sale May 23nd to 27th, final limit May 28th.

Magistrate's Court.

Justice Bunting disposed of two cases yesterday.

Moses Divine, colored, charged with assaulting Julia and Moses Brown, also colored, mother and son, with a razor, was committed to jail in default of a $50 bond for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

Rena Davis, colored, charged with assaulting Emily Hutchison, colored, with a deadly weapon, was discharged, and the prosecutrix was required to pay the costs of the action.

Ocean View Cottage Holders.

A largely attended meeting of the cottage owners of Ocean View Beach was held yesterday at noon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. R. W. Hicks was called to the chair, and after several matters pertaining to the improvement of the beach had been discussed and settled upon, the meeting adjourned.

To be Married Wednesday.

Dr. John G. Blount, of Washington, N. C., and Miss Dora Angel will be married to-morrow at 8 a. m. at St. James Episcopal Church by Rev. Dr. Robert Strange. Dr. Blount arrived yesterday accompanied by his brother, Dr. Samuel Blount, of Baltimore.

MURDER AT MOUNT AIRY.

The Murderer Pursued and Killed in an Encounter With One of the Pursuers.

A thrill of horror was sent through the quiet circles of Mount Airy life on Sunday afternoon by the killing of two men, one at 3 p. m. and the other three or four hours later.

The first victim was Charles Adkins, a young white man, aged 25 years, unmarried, and a cigar-maker by trade. His slayer was Charles Fry, also a cigar-maker and about 22 years old. Both men had been drinking and were just outside the town limits at a place were liquor is secretly sold, when the killing took place.

The quarrel arose in the house and Fry who was a very powerful man, took Adkins' pistol away from him. Adkins went outside and took a seat on the piazza. Fry followed, placed his pistol within a few inches of his victim's head, and pulled the trigger. The ball entered the forehead, lodging in the back of the neck. Death was instantaneous.

Fry went back to town and told his father of the deed. The elder Fry advised his son to make himself scarce. Fry acted on his father's advice and left town. Sheriff Davis summoned a posse of men and followed in pursuit on horseback. Others followed on foot.

The murderer was discovered in a thicket only a short distance from Mt. Airy. A personal encounter followed with William Going, the first of the pursuers to come up. Fry snapped his pistol in Going's face when the two closed and fell. Going saw that he could not cope with his opponent and released him, firing at him when he was several steps away. The ball took effect in Fry's right thigh. Fry then opened fire and shot at his pursuer three times, but without wounding him. Going fired again. This shot closed the struggle, as the ball entered Fry's back and pierced the heart.

From all accounts Fry was rather a bad, quarrelsome kind of man and with very few friends in the community. Adkins was pretty generally liked and had no enemies. There was no standing grudge between the two. In fact, they were considered good friends. Fry had been heard to say during the day, however, that he intended to kill Adkins.

BASE BALL.

The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

New York, 4; Chicago, 1.
Brooklyn 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 8.
Boston, 5; Louisville, 8.
Washington, 13; St. Louis, 7.
Baltimore-Pittsburg—Rain.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO DAY.

Baltimore at Pittsburg.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at Louisville.
Washington at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	19	6	.760
Pittsburg	16	7	.695
Cincinnati	19	9	.678
Boston	15	10	.600
Cleveland	14	11	.560
Philadelphia	13	13	.500
Louisville	13	13	.500
Brooklyn	12	14	.461
New York	9	13	.429
Washington	8	16	.333
Chicago	8	18	.307
St. Louis	5	22	.185

SUNDAY'S GAMES.

Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 6.
Washington, 16; Chicago, 12.
Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 4.

Suicide of Engineer Nettles.

The Charleston *News and Courier* of May 24th says:

"News was received here to-day that Engineer Nettles, of the Atlantic Coast Line, had killed himself by cutting his throat. Some time ago Mr. Nettles was hit on the head with a rock thrown at him. The blow is thought to have affected his mind. The unfortunate occurrence took place at Florence to-day. Mr. Nettles was a man of family, and one of the most reliable and well thought of engineers in the State."

Engineer Zach Nettles was on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta railroad, and had the run from Charleston to Columbia. He was a brother of Mrs. Wm. F. Corbett, of this city.

Public Schools to Close this Week.

This is the week for the school closings, which are always pleasant occasions to the patrons of the schools, and to others as well. To-night, at 8.30 o'clock, the closing exercises at the Hemenway will take place.

At the same hour to-morrow night, an entertainment will be given at the Union School.

Thursday night, at 8.30, the High School will have their public closing.

At 11 o'clock Friday the closing exercises of the Lutheran Parochial School, corner of Sixth and Princess streets, will be held.

Lost Child.

Little George Mott, the four-year old son of Mr. George Mott, who lives on Seventh between Queen and Wooster streets, strayed from home yesterday about 10 o'clock in the morning and up to a late hour last night had not been found, although a diligent search was instituted as soon as it was found that he was lost. He was seen near Greenfield pond yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 30 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

THE TRIBUNE CLOSED.

IT HAD SHORT LIFE AS A REPUBLICAN ORGAN.

Governor Russell Goes to Nashville Sunday—U. S. Commissioners to be Appointed—College Commencements—Cotton Backward—Reade Memorial Chapel.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 24.

The terms of all the United States Commissioners expire by limitation at the end of this month. There are several of these commissioners in every county, and there are possibly 450 in the State. The re-appointment of these commissioners is in the hands of the two district attorneys, Parnell and Dick. Judge Parnell announces that he will make his appointments, which are confined to this district, at the conclusion of the present term of the Federal Court here. The court will probably last two weeks.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College Commencement does not begin until June 9th.

The commencement exercises of Peace Institute were inaugurated yesterday with the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class, which was preached by Rev. Farriss, of Goldsboro.

Mr. Poland, of the *Tribune*, announced to day that the last issue of that paper appeared yesterday. Messrs. Briggs and Martin, the local editors, resigned last week. It is stated that the paper has already cost the stockholders and interested parties ten thousand dollars. The liabilities are placed at $9,500. It is likely that a receiver will be named.

Mrs. E. W. McVea and daughter, Miss Ella, who have been visiting in Colorado for two years, have returned to the city. Miss McVea's health is completely restored.

The Reade Memorial chapel at the Confederate Soldiers' Home was dedicated yesterday with appropriate exercises. There was a large attendance of citizens.

Auditor Aver is about to venture on the stage. He makes his debut in the theatrical world next Friday in an amateur performance, "Captain Dick."

Farmers say that cotton is backward on account of the cold spells, which have prevailed very late this season.

The Edenton Street Methodist Sunday School decided yesterday to picnic at Col. Carr's delightful country seat, Occoneechee.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Sheriff Jones levied on the property of the *Tribune* to-day and has the offices and fixtures in possession. Executions to the amount of $1,900 have been taken out. The liabilities will reach $9,500. There is about $1,000 of unincumbered property on bond, together with a new press and type-setting machines on which part payments have been made. Employes' claims amount to $750, and the Postal Telegraph company over $600. The sheriff will foreclose the property in thirty days. Editor Hayward thinks the *Tribune* will be revived.

Governor Russell goes to Nashville Sunday.

Edward Fasnach, jeweler, died suddenly yesterday.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

The exercises of the one hundred and second annual commencement of the State University will open next Sunday, May 30th:

Sunday May 30th.—10 a. m., Baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. J. S. Felix, of Asheville.

Monday May 31st—9 p. m., anniversary meeting of the Dialectic and Philanthropic societies.

Tuesday June 1st.—9 a. m., seniors form in front of the Memorial Hall and march to the Chapel for prayers; 9.30 a. m., meeting of the Board of Trustees in Person hall; 11.30 a. m. Senior class day exercises; 5.30 p. m., presentation of the senior class gift, (bust of Robert E. Lee) cheering the buildings and exercises around the Davie Poplar; 8.00 p. m., orations by representatives of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies; 10.00 p. m., reception in Commons Hall by the president and faculty.

Wednesday, June 2nd.—9.30 a. m., meeting of the Alumni Association in Gerrard Hall; 11,15 a. m., academic procession forms in front of Gerrard Hall; 11.30 a. m., commencement exercises in Memorial Hall; orations by members of the graduating class; 12.30 p. m., address by William L. Wilson; 1.15 p. m., conferring degrees, announcement of honors, prizes and appointments; 9 p. m., Alumni banquet, toasts by prominent North Carolinians; 8.00 p. m., concert by Glee Club, in Gerrard Hall.

SALEM FEMALE COLLEGE.

Essays Read by the Graduating Class—Alumnæ Day—Banquets, Addresses, Etc.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

WINSTON, May 24.—This evening nineteen members of the graduating class of Salem Female College read splendid essays. There were eight subjects, as follows: "The Victorian Age," "Hypatia," "Life in an Army Post," "Relation Between the Known and Unknown," The Future of Our Classe," "Little Known" and "Evolution of the Class of 1897."

To-morrow will be alumnæ day. The society will hold a business meeting at 10 a. m., when officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

The memorial entrance to the college park will be formally presented to the school by the 1896 class. The address will be made by Miss Agnes Siewers, of Salem. A banquet will be given in the afternoon, when Hon. Clement Manly will deliver an address.

The contributions made during the commencement will be added to the scholarship fund, which now amounts to $3,500.

Dr. Strange to Lecture.

The Bible is probably the most quoted book in the English language, yet few of us really know its wealth of literary excellence; its pathos, dramatic power, and even its humor. In his lecture to-night at the Y. M. C. A., Dr. Strange will point out some of these qualities. The lecture will be free to all who wish to attend.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 30 cents. tf

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

MATTERS AT MAXTON.

Arrangements for a Gathering of Confederate Veterans—Fatal Accident—Union Passenger Depot—Cotton and Corn Crops—M. E. District Conference.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

MAXTON, N. C., May 24.

Commander A. J. McNair and a committee of Confederate veterans met here last Saturday and named August 19th as the time for the annual meeting of the veterans of this section. A large committee of excellent ladies from Robeson and adjoining counties was appointed to arrange for a picnic on the Fair grounds. Col. J. S. Carr will be invited to deliver the address—a theme upon which he is always eloquent.

Mattie Shortridge, a small colored girl, was fatally burned while attempting to cook for her blind grandmother, at the McCormac place, west of Maxton, last Thursday evening.

A gentleman who has recently traveled in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, said in our hearing last Saturday that he has been to no place which shows as much evidence of solid improvement as Maxton. The building and loan association which was organized here in 1889 has been the leading cause in starting the town toward its present rapid development.

The Railroad Commission has ordered the erection of a union passenger depot by the Seaboard Air Line and the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley roads. They will doubtless build a neat and comfortable structure. The travel through Maxton is large, and much complaint is made of the present accommodations.

The increase in the cotton acreage in this section over last year is about ten per cent. The crop is about two weeks later than last year. The cut-worm has caused bad stands of corn. This is to be regretted too, for the increased number of horses and mules bought this season has already created a market for corn and forage.

Maxton is looking forward with pleasure to the meeting of Rockingham District Conference which will open on June 24th and be presided over by Rev. J. T. Gibbs, D. D. Bishop Hargrove was expected to be present, but on account of previous engagements he will probably not come. Among the eminent preachers from other districts who are expected are: Rev. Dr. J. C. Kilgo, president of Trinity college; Rev. F. D. Swindell, D. D., missionary secretary; Rev. T. N. Ivey, D. D., of the *Advocate*; and Rev. B. R. Hall, presiding elder of Washington district. There are good things in store for Maxton Methodists and their friends.

Major W. G. Hall informs this writer that he is still an applicant for the Red Springs postoffice, and expects to get the plum in October.

The Silver Evangelist.

This office had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Mr. Thos. W. Fisher, one of the STAR's readers in Maryland. Mr. Fisher is known as the "Silver Evangelist" from the active part he took in the promulgation of free silver in the last campaign. He gives the information that Marylanders are renewing their esteem for Hon. A. P. Gorman and will return him to the United States Senate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Goods Below Must Go.

100 BARRELS SALT MULLETS 9 CENTS.
300 bales Timothy Hay, 50 bales Wrapping Paper 25 bales Paper Sacks, all sizes.
A full line of Groceries always on hand.
R. R. STONE & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 7 South Water St.
my 25 D&W tf

CAROLINA BEACH AND SOUTHPORT

SCHEDULE.

On and after May 25th, Boat leaves except Sunday 9.30 a. m. and *6 p. m.
Leave Beach 1.30 and 6 p. m.
Leave Southport 12.30 and *2.15 p. m.
Leaves Sunday for Carolina Beach only at 10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.
Leaves Beach at 12.30 and 5 p. m.
*Connects with Yacht Undine at Harper's Pier.
my 25 tf

Foreclosure Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the case of Iredell Meares and F. S. Manning, Receivers, vs. S. P. Yopp et al., the undersigned Commissioner appointed by said decree, will expose for sale, to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, on Monday, June 21st, 1897, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, N. C., at 12 o'clock m., the following lot of land situate in the city of Wilmington, N. C., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southern line of Brunswick street 247 and ½ feet East of the Eastern line of Fifth street and running thence with the Southern line of Brunswick street Eastwardly 80 feet, thence South and parallel with Sixth street 66 feet, thence West and parallel with Brunswick street 80 feet, and thence North and parallel with Sixth street 66 feet to the beginning, the same being east ½ Lot 1 in Block 265, according to the official plan of the city of Wilmington, all of which is particularly described in a certain Deed of Mortgage executed by S. P. Yopp and w fe, Katie M. Yopp, to the Caro ina Inter-State Building and Loan Association, bearing date January 5th, 1893, and recorded in book 11, pages 341 and 344, Records of New Hanover county.
S. P. COLLIER, Commissioner.
my 25 St | 1 | 15.20

Lemons and Cheese.

15 Boxes Fancy Lemons.
25 Cream Cheese.
20 Half-barrels Mott's Vinegar.
15 Half-barrels Mott's Cider.
10 Cases Lion Coffee.
10 Cases Levering Coffee.
10 Cases Arbuckles' Coffee.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer,
my 22 tf DAW Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Sale of Valuable Phosphate Lands and MACHINERY.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1897, AT THE County Court House door in the city of Wilmington, county of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following property of the North Carolina Phosphate Company, to-wit: A certain tract of land in the said county of New Hanover, beginning on the North side of the bridge over Prince George's creek on the Wilmington and Northern road, and running thence Northeastwardly with said road to its intersection with the land of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, thence N. 70 d. E. 15 minutes E. 32 chains 80 links with the land of said Railroad Company to a stake; thence N. 69 deg. W. 107 chains 50 links to the swamp; thence Southwardly with said swamp to Prince George's creek; thence Eastwardly with the meanderings of said creek to the beginning, containing eight hundred acres. Said land is described in a deed of trust from the North Carolina Phosphate Company to A. B. Andrews and others, Trustees, dated January 1st, 1889, and duly registered in New Hanover county.

Also all and every the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises of the said North Carolina Phosphate Company, and all the works, machinery, property and effects of the said corporation now upon the land above described.

Said sale is made pursuant to the judgment of Wake Superior Court rendered at April term, 1897, in the cause thereon pending entitled, "A. B. Young and others against the North Carolina Phosphate Company and others," No. 5019 Civil Issue Docket, said judgment appearing on Minute Docket "B", pages 81 *et seq.*, of the records of said Court. Terms of sale, Cash. Hour of sale, 12 m.

C. M. BUSBEE,
S. F. MORDECAI,
Commissioners
May 5th, 1897.
my 5 tds

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

S. P. COWAN & CO.

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.
TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15
Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Boarding Horses.
Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $6.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surrey one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.
Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

Big Reduction
—IN—
Toilet SOAPS
THIS WEEK.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sts.
my 18 tf

J. L. HILL PRINTING COMPANY'S

Directory of Wilmington, 1897.

Containing a general business and street directory.

Price $3.00.

For sale by C. W. Yates & Co.

J. L. HILL PRINTING COMPANY,
Owners and Publishers,
my 21 tf Richmond, Va.

Wanted,

5,000 Pounds WOOL.
3,000 Pounds BEESWAX.
2,000 Pounds COW HIDES.
Highest cash prices paid. Quotations furnished on request.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
my 23 tf

Attention Everybody.

300 bus. Field Peas for seed.
1,000 kegs Cut and Wire Nails.
50 barrels Mullets.
100 doz. Mexican Mustang Liniment.
100 ounces P. & W. Quinine.
50 doz. Groves' Chill Tonic.
and a full line of heavy groceries at prices to meet any market. We only ask a trial.
D. L. GORE,
my 7 tf 120, 122 & 124 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

To Any Non-Catholic in North Carolina,

A "Truth"

ONLY TEN CENTS PER ANNUM.

To any non-Catholic in North Carolina we will send for only ten cents per annum, "Truth," a Catholic magazine devoted to giving TRUE explanations of the Catholic Church, that is of the Catholic Church as it is, not as caricatured and misrepresented. Address, "TRUTH,"
Raleigh, N. C.
REV. THOS. F. PRICE, Manager.
my 9 tf DAW

Hall & Pearsall

Invite the attention of the trade to their large stock of

Groceries and Provisions

Farmers' and Distillers' Supplies.

Samples and quotations cheerfully sent.
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
my 10 D&W tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

Opens at Nashville, May 1st, and closes October 30th, 1897.

For this occasion the

Seaboard Air Line

Will sell

Excursion Tickets

At VERY REDUCED RATES, the following being total rates from points named:

		A.	B.	C.
Charlotte	N. C	$24 60	$18 05	$13 75
Cheraw	S. C.	26 25	19 35	14 80
Durham	N. C.	26 25	19 35	14 80
Hamlet	"	26 25	19 35	14 80
Henderson	"	26 25	19 35	14 80
Lincolnton	"	24 60	18 05	13 75
Laurinburg	"	27 30	19 80	14 80
Louisburg	"	26 25	19 35	14 80
Maxton	"	26 25	19 35	14 70
Monroe	"	24 60	18 05	13 75
Pittsboro	"	27 30	19 80	14 80
Raleigh	"	26 25	19 35	14 60
Rutherfordton	"	24 60	18 05	13 75
Sanford	"	26 25	19 35	14 60
Selma	"	26 25	19 35	14 60
Wadesboro	"	24 60	18 05	13 75
Weldon	"	26 25	19 35	14 60
Wilmington	"	26 25	19 35	14 60

Class A. Tickets sold daily April 23th to October 19th. Final limit 8 days from date of sale.

Class B. Tickets sold daily April 29th to October 15th. Final limit twenty (20) days from date of sale.

Class C. Tickets sold Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, April 29th to October 28th. Final limit ten (10) days from date of sale.

Through service between all points on the

Seaboard Air Line
—TO—
NASHVILLE.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Run through without change.

For further information as to rates, schedules, train service, etc., apply to nearest Ticket Agent or address

H. S. LEARD, S. F. A., Raleigh, N. C.
S. B. BATCHELOR, C. T. A., Raleigh, N. C.
T. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
GEO. McF. BATTLE, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen'l Agt., Passenger Department, Atlanta, Ga.

H. St. John,
V. P. and Gen'l Manager.
H. W. B. Glover, T. J. Anderson,
Traffic Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
General Offices—PORTSMOUTH, VA.
my 6 tf

J. H. REHDER & CO.'S

DEPARTMENT STORE.

Ladies' Underwear.

Corset Covers 13 to 50 cents.
Drawers 25 to 75 cents.
Skirts 39c up to $1.25.
Chemise 25c to $1.48.
Gowns 50c to $1.25.
Latest styles. Lowest prices.

Mason's Fruit Jars.

Quarts 59 cents dozen.
2 quarts 89 cents dozen.
Rubbers and Wrenches complete.

STRAW HATS.

Big stock, lowest prices.

Red Sailor Hats 50 cents.
Children's Hats 10c and upwards.
Latest styles in Men's Hats.
Lots of new things in
Dress Goods Department,
Clothing Department,
Shoe Department.

J. H. REHDER & CO.

Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up. my 23 tf

We are still receiving nice new fresh goods. Gents, Ladies, Boys and Girls of many styles and kinds. Beautiful lines of Children and Infant's

SHOES.

We take occasion to thank the generous public for the liberal patronage so kindly bestowed, and ask a continuance of the same. We solicit a trial from those who have not dealt with us. In passing look in our window. Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,
63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. my 2 tf

Cooling, Refreshing, Emollient.

Pyxis Toilet Cream
—FOR—
ROUGHNESS

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1897

PLAYING POLITICS.

A Washington dispatch of Saturday stated that the Democratic Senators had held a caucus and resolved to fight the tariff bill by attacking the increase of the beer tax and tobacco tax, favoring in place of these a tax on tea and coffee. They call the beer and tobacco taxes "war taxes." But isn't that about what all our taxes are now? The ground of opposition will be, that these will be a needless and burdensome tax on the poor man, to whom beer and tobacco have become more of a necessity than a luxury. But are beer and tobacco any more necessary than tea and coffee? Are these luxuries? They are both costly enough now, so costly as to make a good article of either an item of considerable expense in the household that uses them; but some of the statesmen seem to think that they can stand taxation better than beer and tobacco.

We don't know how it will be now, but some time ago these statesmen would have had the support of Hon. John Sherman, who was opposed to putting any more tax on beer, which he pronounced "a wholesome beverage," but it doesn't belong to the "poor man's breakfast table" all the same, and coffee does, and tea belongs to his table, too, although they have decided to put a tax on that. We do not believe in excessive taxes on anything, unless it is something which out of regard to humanity ought to be killed by taxation if it can't be killed any other way. Beer doesn't belong to that class, but when it comes to drawing the line between beer and coffee, and taxing the latter as a more proper subject of taxation than beer, or tobacco then we beg leave to differ from the esteemed Senators.

But it isn't the poor man's breakfast table or the poor man's pocket they are thinking about so much as the poor man's vote and the influence of the men who run the large breweries, who have, it is said, raised a large fund to send lobbyists to Washington to fight the beer tax. It so happens that there are several States in which the people who are most opposed to this tax and will be the most affected by it, are a powerful factor in politics. There are three States—Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin—and perhaps others, in which they hold the balance of power, and that is the inspiration behind this movement to strike at the beer tax. It is politics, but politics of the pothouse order. Wouldn't free wool and free coal be better than free beer, or lightly taxed beer? Isn't there fighting ground enough for the Democrats on wool and hides and sugar, and a number of other things in which everybody is interested, without making the fight on beer and tobacco? Isn't it more important that the people should have good, cheap woollen clothing and shoes than cheaper beer or tobacco, even assuming that the increase of 44 cents a barrel on beer and the increase of two cents a pound on tobacco would materially increase the cost to the consumers, which it will not. If a certain amount of revenue must be raised and they can't get any more out of beer and tobacco than they do, then they must get it out of something else that is largely used by the people. If the Republicans, confronted by this Democratic opposition, (which they will well understand) become scared and decide to drop the beer tax and the tobacco tax (but they will hardly do the latter as tobacco is mainly a Southern product) will they not increase the duties on other things which will largely increase the cost to the people, while the Government will get little revenue compared with what the gentlemen who come in for the "incidental" protection will get. The Republican politicians are quite as cute as the Democratic politicians, rather more so, and if they have reason to fear that the Democrats would make any political capital by fighting the beer tax they will drop it as quickly as they would a chunk of red-hot iron and whack the tax on to something else, wool for instance, and possibly they may accept the suggestion of the Democratic Senators and put a tax on coffee notwithstanding their deep interest in the "poor man's breakfast table."

The Democrats cannot defeat either of these clauses if the Republicans decide to stand by them, but if they conclude for political reasons to drop one or both they will do it soon enough to take the wind out of the Democratic sails, and in doing so will find some plausible pretence to placate their kicking constituencies and these constituencies will be the easier placated because they will fully understand the motive which inspires the opposition.

The Democratic Senators cannot consistently fight the beer or tobacco taxes as "war taxes" (which they really are) without going to the logical end and demanding a repeal of the present tax on beer and tobacco. The "war tax" objection applies with as much and even more force than it does to the increase of the tax, and therefore we say that if opposition be made on this ground then to be logical and consistent the opposers must demand the repeal of these "war taxes," and advocate looking for revenue in other directions. But they are not going to do that. They are going to play for beer and tobacco consumers' votes by making the fight on the 44 cents a barrel and 2 cents a pound. We would like to see this whole excise system abolished, but while we have to raise $500,000,000 a year it will not be and cannot be, and this being the case when it comes to a question of taxing beer, spirits or tobacco in its various forms, and coffee and other necessaries of daily consumption, we will go for taxing the former every time and letting the others go free, politics or no politics.

MR. BYNUM'S QUERY.

Hon. W. D. Bynum, one of the incubators of the Indianapolis chicken, is now peregrinating in this section, doing missionary work in the "sound money" cause. He spoke in Winston one night last week. While ostensibly advocating "currency reform" his main purpose in this swinging around the circle is to turn the people who hear him or read his speeches from free silver to the gold standard, which he contends is the proper thing, and the only proper thing.

He asserts that there is money enough in the country and that what we need is a better distribution. It will be pretty generally admitted that we need a better distribution, whether there is money enough or not, but there are those who are quite as able and considerably more eminent than Mr. Bynum who contend that there is neither enough nor the proper distribution. A part of his remedy is "State banks," with some provisions to nationalize the system.

The State bank idea is all right, whether the features of his plan are or not. The people down in this section do not need any education or spurring up on that subject, for they caught on to it and advocated it before Mr. Bynum did, who is now throwing it out as a bait to draw people away from free silver.

In his speech at Charlotte he said: "I admit that there is something wrong. But how can free silver help communities where there is no money? There is plenty of money in the exchanges." This is a sort of stereotyped interrogatory with other gold worshippers as well as Mr. Bynum, but simmered down and put in a different form it simply asks, "how can an increase in the volume of money help communities where there is no money?" It seems to us if anything could help them that would do it.

If Mr. Bynum should ask how could a fall of rain help communities which were suffering from a drought, or how a big crop of wheat could help people who were suffering for bread, most people would conclude that he was asking very absurd questions, but they are not a bit more absurd than the question he asks. The free and unlimited coinage of silver simply means the unlimited increase of the volume of silver money, that is all. When the volume of money is large and it is plentiful, it is certainly easier to get it than when the volume is small and money scarce.

MINOR MENTION.

There is one thing certain and that is that American manufactories can never be permanently prosperous until they have a world market as well as the home market. The home market is not large enough, and the more protection the manufacturers have the worse for them in the long long run, because it stimulates over production and ruinous rivalry, resulting in reduction of wages to keep up, in strikes and lockouts, some of which assume such stupendous proportions. The Wilson tariff, although it did not abandon the protective idea and gives more protection than some of the preceding Republican tariffs did, pursued the right course in looking to the building up of the world market by giving the American manufacturer cheaper raw materials, thus enabling him to produce cheaper goods and compete with foreign rivals who had the benefit of cheaper raw materials. The good effect of this is shown by the steady increase of our manufactured exports since the Wilson tariff became operative, as shown by the following figures from the report of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics giving the shipments for the years named with the percentage of the total exports:

Period.	Value.	Ratio.
1895, (nine months)..	$183,403,784	21 60
1896, (nine months)..	168,187,935	24 57
1897 (nine months)..	208,066,296	34 77

Here is a steady and continuous increase for the past three years with the largest percentage, as compared with the total exports, ever reached, and yet it is proposed to tear up the tariff under which this was effected, and return to the Chinese wall, "home market" folly.

* * *

Washington dispatches intimate that the representatives of Hawaii who will go to England to be present at the Queen's jubilee will be entrusted with a more important charge than taking part in a royal show. They will be entrusted, it is said, with the matter of making a treaty of cession of the Islands to Great Britain. We do not attach any importance to this, for it is probably thrown out with a view to influencing public sentiment in this country in favor of annexation, and hurrying up our statesmen, but it is claimed that the repeal of reciprocity with Hawaii is a violation of treaty obligations in consideration of which Pearl Habor was ceded to this country, and that this violation shows a lack of friendly feeling for the islands which justifies them in looking elsewhere for friends and protection, if they should need protection. This is the situation, as we understand it, if there be any truth in the statement that the Hawaiian Government is looking in the direction of Great Britain. This Government is pursuing practically the same course towards Hawaii that it has been pursuing towards Cuba. It wishes it to be understood that no other nation shall form any close relations with either while we refuse to listen to any overtures from them and turn them loose to shift for themselves, one confronted by a powerful and aggressive empire, which has a covetous eye on it, the other grappling with a blood thirsty, cut-throat oppressor and plunderer. We have treated neither right, nor in a manly way.

TWINKLINGS.

— He—"My father began life as a peddler."

She—"Gracious! I didn't know they had bicycles as long ago as that!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— "What have you against this hotel?" thundered the landlord.

"Almost everything is extra' except the meals. They're the worst I ever contended with."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Mrs. K.—"My daughter is a promising musician."

Mr. C.—"Well, get her to promise that she won't sing any more."—*Yonkers Statesman*

— Mrs. Littletot—"How do you write your beautiful Scotch dialect stories, Mr. Scribbler? Is it very hard?"

Mr. Scribbler—"Not hard; but trying; all you've got to do is to stuff a hot potato in your mouth and dictate to a five-dollar-a week stenographer."

— Stranger (after an examination)—"Well, doctor, what do you think? Have I the gout?"

Great Physician—"Hem! Er—what is your income?"

Stranger—"Twelve hundred a year."

Great Physician—"No; you're got a sore foot."—*New York Weekly.*

— Butcher—I need a boy about your size and will give you twelve shillings a week.

Applicant—Will I have a chance to rise?

Butcher—Yes; I want you to be here at 4 in the morning.—*Tit Bits*

— Mamma—Georgy, if you eat any more of that pudding you'll have a headache in the morning.

Georgy—Well, there'll be the one satisfaction that I shall know just what to lay it to.—*Boston Transcript.*

Humors, pimples and boils are very annoying. They quickly disappear when the blood is purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CURRENT COMMENT.

— There is no objection to our feeding the starving British subjects in India, but the abuse of the English newspapers because we didn't choose to rush into an arbitration treaty, coupled with the sickly sentiment on this side of the water, doesn't sound very well at this particular time.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

— Those unfortunate New York sweat-shop men are striking again, The benefit of a tariff to American workingmen does not seem to satisfy them. There is a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on clothing manufactured in whole or it part, and if that does not cover the difference between American and European wages, the European tailor must be paying to be to allowed to work.—*Indianapolis Sentinel, Dem.*

— It would be greatly to the information of those Democrats who have any hope of the party taking any backward steps on the Chicago platform to mix with the people from the interior towns and from the farms and hear them talk. It is not at all likely that there will be any delegate at the State convention who will have the hard hood to make a proposition refusing to endorse that platform.—*Richmond State, Dem.*

— Chapman goes to jail rather than reveal the names of the sugar-speculating Senators. But is he not unnecessarily punctilious on this point—far more so than the Senate itself? No Senator does violence to "senatorial dignity" by speculation in stocks affected by the legislation on which he has a vote. Quay frankly confessed to united the businesses of legislating and speculating, and Quay is as honored and influential a member as he ever was.—*Louisville Courier Journal, Dem.*

"DR. MILES,

Through His Nervine Is a Benefactor to Thousands."

A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1895, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and use it whenever my nerves become unstrung, with always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with like never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nerve troubles should try it. It is free from narcotics, perfectly harmless, and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles, through his Nervine is a benefactor to thousands." A. C. LEHMAN, Editor and proprietor of DER LANDSMAN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.....

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee first bottle will benefit or money refunded. Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters cure RHEUMATISM, WEAK BACKS. At druggists, CAKE 25c. No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS Cure All Pain. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. Chicago, Ill.

June 15 tf [illegible]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Windsor *Orient*: Mr. J. N. Bazemore died at his home near Republican on Sunday night. Mr. Bazemore was 79 years old.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Last week Mr. Robey Robeson, son of Mr. Jeff. Robeson, in jumping from a train near Goldsboro, was severely injured. He was taken to his father's house at Bluff, this county, where he died Thursday.

— Greenville *Reflector*: This morning about 8 o'clock, the wife of Mr. Herbert McGowan, living six miles from town, committed suicide by jumping in a well. Mr. McGowan had gone out to his work leaving Mrs. McGowan and the children at the house. She went out in the yard, removed her apron and shoes and jumped in the well. The children saw her and rang the farm bell, summoning Mr. McGowan and several neighbors to the house. They hurried to the well when learning what had occurred but the unfortunate woman was dead when taken out. Mrs. McGowan had been in poor health for some time and it is thought the act was due to mental trouble. She was a sister of Mr. H. C. Edwards, of this town.

— Winston *Sentinel*: The *Sentinel* is pleased to learn from Mr. H. E. Fries that the electric harness of the Yadkin river is now a certainty. Rights of way have been secured for running the wires between Winston and the river and the contractors, Messrs. Hardaway & Watkins, of Birmingham, Ala., are expected to arrive here to-day or Monday to begin work on the big dam for the enterprise. —— Henry Love alias Lewis Mason, has made a confession to Jailer Davis that he killed a negro in Atlanta on Christmas day in 1895, but says the fellow he killed was not Peter Durand, but his brother. Love says he has been arrested three or four times for the murder of Sheriff McMillan, in Alabama, but was set free after it was discovered that he was not the right party.

— Marion *Messenger*: A little girl at the hotel recently got a fish bone in her throat (bad place but a natural one for a bone.) It was causing anxiety. Dr. Cheek was sent for, when he asked for some rather hard, crusty bread, which the little child in trying to swallow carried the bone down with it. In cases like this remember the doctor's simple but good remedy. ——Mr. George Murphy died near Joy postoffice, in Burke county, on the 17th inst., at the extreme age of nearly 107 years. He was born in McDowell county, near Dysartsville, on July the 17th, 1790. He was very active near up to his death. He walked from East Tennessee, near one hundred miles, to his home in Burke, where he wanted to die, just a week before his death. But for this long journey he might have lived a year or more longer. He has a number of relatives in McDowell county. He made baskets up to a short time before his death. He had seven daughters and one son—all alive but the oldest daughter. —— On last Sabbath (16th) morning some colored boys found Frank Pyatt's body lying beside the Southern Railway track 700 yards west of the 103 mile post, near Nick's creek. Soon word was conveyed to town and many people gathered at the scene during the day. A courier was at once sent to Siloam for Dr. P. G. Reid, county coroner, who immediately left for the scene. An inquest was held over the remains, resulting in the verdict; that Mr. Pyatt "came to his death by a leap or a fall from a train on the Southern Railway." He was found laying on his face, with his body in a poubled-up position. He appeared not to have moved after striking the ground.

$1 OR ONE DAY.

A Punishment That No Man Need Fear In Gotham's Police Courts.

If any respectable person should happen to get into the hands of the police and be fined by a city magistrate, when he had no money and didn't want to make known his plight to friends, he might be benefited by knowing that some threatened terms of imprisonment are not so awful as they seem to be. This is due to the fact that the day of commitment and the day of discharge always count in law as full days, and that it is the custom not to put a person to serving out a sentence until the end of the day of commitment and to release him on the morning of the day of discharge.

A curious instance of how this works was witnessed the other day at the Charles Street police station. A reporter had gone there upon some news errand, and while he talked to the sergeant at the desk he noticed that the main room was nearly filled with push carts.

"We have had to make a raid upon a lot of poor fellows," explained the sergeant.

Just then a policeman came in with two venders and reported at the desk.

"They were all fined $1 each or one day," he said, referring to the batch of push cart men that he had taken to court. "These two men paid their fines and have come back with me to get their carts."

"All right," said the sergeant. "Get some men from the back room and help them out with the carts."

While the carts were got out the sergeant glanced up at the clock.

"It's after 4," he said. "All the rest of them will be here in a minute or two. You'd better stay and be ready to help them out with the rest of the carts."

"You see," continued the sergeant to the reporter, "these two men who paid their fines have saved only a few minutes, and if they had not been greenhorns they would have kept their money. The others, I guess, have been there before. The official day in court ends at 4 o'clock, when the court adjourns, and all the prisoners who have been fined $1 or committed for one day are released. It's time for the others to be here now."

Sure enough, as he spoke they came trooping in. They were smiling, and they glanced with quizzical looks at the men who had paid their fines and were going down the street.—New York Sun.

Modest.

Lady—I have given you sixpence, what more do you want?

Tramp—I'm afraid that policeman is going to arrest me.

Lady—How can I prevent that?

Tramp—Just take my arm and be talking to me lovingly. He will think I'm your husband and let us pass.—Pick Me Up.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller that I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

PRIMITIVE METHODS.

THE WATERWORKS OF GUAYMAS RUN BY MULE POWER.

A Little City That Is Up to Date In All Important Respects Except One—You Are Delighted With the Water, but Are Surprised When You Look It Up.

Half way up the gulf of California, on the southwestern coast of Mexico, is the little seaport of Guaymas. Of late years Guaymas has grown apace commercially, and her Mexican and Indian citizens, spurred onward and assisted by the influx of Yankee and English merchants, have a great many modern improvements, and as soon as you land the people begin to talk to you about the wonderful advantages of Guaymas either as a residence or business location. With pride they show you their street lights, their horse cars and several other more or less modern improvements. But no one ever has a word to say about the waterworks or the water system. Yet you notice with satisfaction that the water they give you to drink is clear as crystal, soft and very pleasing to the eye and taste alike. Of course you do not expect to find running water in each room in a Mexican city of only 5,000 inhabitants, and you are not greatly surprised to have the water poured out for you from big leathern bags or earthen jars, for that is the way of things in Mexico, and a very good way with respect to drinking water.

But after you have visited the new plaza and seen all the sights that the town affords you may have a curiosity to know something about the water system. If such a curiosity should possess you it may seem strange how the natives avoid conversation on the topic. They do not even care to talk about the good quality of the water, and this seems passing strange to the newcomer, because even towns that lack good drinking water never fail to blow about the quality and quantity of whatever drinking fluid they do happen to have. But here in Guaymas the subject of drinking water, at least in business and commercial circles, is strictly tabooed.

Now, if you are a thoughtful person, all this will strike you as remarkably singular, and some fine day, after enjoying a glass of this most excellent water, you will start off on a tour of investigation for yourself, bent upon discovering the source of Guaymas' water supply. About a mile east of the city, if you have good luck, you will strike a very ancient artesian well, surrounded by a curious arcadic system of adobe walls, flumes, prehistoric windlasses, one mule and two Indians. These comprise the waterworks of Guaymas. It is said by travelers that there is not such another antique water pumping station in North America. And it is not difficult to believe this if we add the qualifying words "in a civilized community of 5,000 inhabitants." Surrounding this artesian well, which is said to tap a subterranean stream that flows as freely today as in the days of Montezuma, is a quadrangular stone wall of about 4 feet in thickness. In the center of the south and north walls are two piers or columns of stone which rise to the height of about 10 feet above the walls. Resting on the walls is a substantial roof or flooring of thatch, and in this there is a small opening immediately between the columns. Resting on the columns over this opening to the well is a most primitively constructed windlass. This is operated on the ground below by a big, crude fashioned wooden wheel that is best described by comparing it to a birdcage, and this cage-like wheel in turn is operated by the slow and tollsome meanderings of a very ancient and weary mule, that requires the constant surveillance of an Indian driver in order to keep him wide awake. Just what it is that keeps the Indian driver awake is another question.

A long, untanned leather strap winds several times around the birdcage wheel and then takes a diagonal cut up to the end of the windlass. Attached to the windlass are two rude buckets, made something in the shape of barrels, which appear laden with as sweet, pure drinking water as ever quenched the thirst that springs eternal under the hot skies of the Mexican seacoast. In the east wall of the quadrangle is an opening, through which a big wooden flume leads from the water casks as they emerge from the well down to a series of wooden reservoirs that stand up on stilts about ten feet from the ground.

In these reservoirs or sluice boxes the water is stored. Early every morning these sluice boxes are filled. The inhabitants of Guaymas come out and take their day's water supply therefrom, and by night the sluice boxes are emptied. Not every inhabitant of Guaymas makes a diurnal pilgrimage to this primitive waterworks, but all of the poorer people, who cannot afford to pay the slight charges incident upon having their leathern water casks filled by the regular carriers for the well to do, may be seen in the early hours of the morning going forth and returning with their crude and curious water vessels.

One's first question upon discovering this antique water supply of Guaymas is inquiry concerning the age of the artesian well and the antique wall surrounding it. No one seems to know, but the American consul says it must be fully 400 years old. It is evidently not of Toltec or Aztec origin, for its distinguishing characteristic is its extreme crudeness. Some day an enterprising Yankee will import a few thousand feet of iron pipe into Guaymas, and then these water carriers will be out of a job. It is doubtful, however, whether it will ever pay to replace the tired mule that works the windlass by a stationary engine. The artesian well lies back of the hills and is at an elevation of fully 1,000 feet above the town.

Guaymas is situated on Yaqui bay and is the seaport of the provinces of Sonora and Chihuahua. Its chief exports are wheat, flour and hides, while the Indian part of the population makes its living by fishing in the bay. Yaqui bay is a commodious port and has excellent anchorage, but is not provided with an abundance of modern wharfage facilities. Nevertheless Guaymas' foreign trade is considerable, and, though the climate is hot and unhealthy, the streets narrow and dirty, the residences, as a rule, squalid and unpicturesque, yet the surrounding scenery is very beautiful during the winter months, and the place is visited by not a few American and European tourists. All these are loud in their praise of the delicious water they give you to drink at Guaymas, but very few of them know in what a primitive fashion it is furnished.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Thirteenth Good Man.

John William Burgon, afterward dean of Chichester, was the author of a book entitled "Lives of Twelve Good Men." He was undoubtedly the thirteenth good man himself. He was for some time vicar of St. Mary's—the university church, so strongly connected with the memory of Newman—and no sight was more familiar in Oxford than Mr. Burgon's tall, thin figure and sallow face, with its somewhat owllike features, his long college gown flying out behind him from the energetic rapidity of his movements. He was a scholar of high repute, devoting himself almost entirely to Scripture criticism, and, as is well known, becoming nearly rabid in his animosity to the revised version.

The dean was a most benevolent man, devoted to good works and eagerly seeking any opportunity of helping his fellow creatures, but he had withal a childlike simplicity of character, which, joined to his farreaching philanthropy, often brought him into very unusual positions, such as his driving about for hours in London alone in a hansom cab with a far from respectable girl, for whom he was trying to find a home. He spoke of it as if he had almost danced for joy when he got rid of her at last.—Blackwood's Magazine.

The Scotch fir yields its timber for making fences and props for coal pits, but its leaves also produce an oil which is used as an inhalation in consumption and as a liniment in rheumatism.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the seed of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of the medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fever. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c or $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book given with each 5-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

Silenced the Court.

"Being something of an expert," said the colonel at the club the other evening, "I went to Colorado shortly after the war to testify in a case where a friend of mine was trying to defend his rights in an improved quartz crusher. I found him at a cross between a hotel and a boarding house, where there were a number of congenial spirits and where the nightly amusement was a private game of draw. I sat in and was somewhat surprised that the judge before whom my friend's case was to come up the next day not only played, but acted as banker. I had a fair run of luck, while the judge invariably held those tantalizing hands that are too big to lay down and not big enough to win on.

"When it came to cashing in, mine was the last stack of chips to be presented, and the judge was just $50 shy. I laughingly tossed a blue chip to him, told him to place his private mark on it, and that he could redeem it upon presentation. My friend kicked me under the table, but I didn't look upon the venture as half bad, even if I lost.

"The very next day I got mixed up with the lawyer on the other side and told him in rather a direct way that he was rascally enough to want me to perjure myself. The judge rebuked me, and I was rash enough to tell him that in the east judges had sand enough to protect a witness when he was being abused. In less time than I can tell you I was fined $50 for contempt. Reaching from the witness chair up behind the pulpitlike arrangement at which he sat, I placed the blue check on the judge's knee, and at the same time disclaimed any disrespect toward the court. He promptly remitted the fine, but put the check in his pocket. My friend won his case."—Detroit Free Press.

How Money Grows.

How money accumulates in a generation is shown by the increase of the fund of $550,000 left in 1877 by Allen C. Lewis of Chicago to found a free technical college in that city. His will provided that the money should be invested until it reached an amount that would insure a good building and the support of the college. By November, 1895, the endowment had been swelled to $1,600,000, and in September, 1896, the institute was opened.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
1 ℔ Jute		@	5
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔		@	5¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔	4½	@	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 30	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	22	@	25
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern ℔ M	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	10	@	15
Northern	15	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	45	@	47½
Virginia Meal	41	@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	12	@	13½
Dairy, Cream	14	@	14½
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	8½@		15
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	6¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	19	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	7	@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	16 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	8 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	3 25	@	3 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 50
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	4 00
Choice		@	4 50
Straight	4 50	@	5 00
First Patent	5 50	@	5 75
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½@		8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	47½@		50
Car load, in bags—White	47½@		50
Oats, from store	40	@	42
Oats, Rust Proof	43@		45
Cow Peas	80	@	80
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Clover hay	75	@	80
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		@	5
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	6½@		6
North Carolina	5	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER(city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Skip Stuff, rearsawed	12 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	12 00	@	16 00
Dressed Flooring, planed	15 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Boards, sawed	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hhds		@	30
" in bbls		@	35
Porto Rico, in hhds	28	@	30
" in bbls		@	35
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 80	@1	85
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	10
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Labor		@	50
American		@	40
On 100 ℔ Sacks	60	@	65
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	1 60	@	1 70
Common	1 00	@	1 25
Cypress Saps	1 50	@	1 60
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd		@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¾
White Ex. C		@	5¼
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4¼
SOAP, ℔ ℔— Northern	3½@		5
STAVES, ℔ M, O. barrel	3 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	7 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	7 00
Mill, Prime		@	6 00
Mill, Ordinary	4 00	@	4 50
Cannons Mill	4 00	@	4 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 50
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed ℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
Sap	4 00	@	5 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
Sap	4 00	@	4 50
4x20 Heart	4 00	@	4 50
Sap	3 00	@	3 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	4	@	4½
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	1 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	1 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quiet at 35 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 34½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market dull at $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 30 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm; $1.30 per barrel for Hard, 1 80 for Yellow Dip and 1 90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady, 23½, 23; rosin firm, $1 32½, 1 37½; tar steady, $1 00; crude turpentine firm, $1 80, 1 70, 1 80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	89
Rosin	588
Tar	507
Crude Turpentine	88

Receipts same day last year—106 casks spirits turpentine, 441 bbls rosin, 41 bbls tar, 33 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON

Market nominal on a basis of 7¼c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5½	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6¾	" "
Low Middling	7¼	" "
Middling	7½	" "
Good Middling	7 15-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅝c.

Receipts—5 bales; same day last year 69.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 80c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 45@47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2 25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $3 50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 24—Evening.—Money on call easy at 1½@1½ per cent., last loan at 1½ and closed offered at 1½@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange was easy; actual business in bankers' bills at 487@487½ for demand; 486@486½ for sixty days. Posted rates 487 and 488@488½. Commercial bills 485. Silver certificates 60½. Government bonds were quoted steady; fives, registered, 113; fives, coupon, 113; fours registered, 110¾; fours, coupon, 112½; twos, registered, 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 124; North Carolina fours 104. Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Rosin firm; strained common to good $1 75. Spirits turpentine easier at 37½@37¾c.

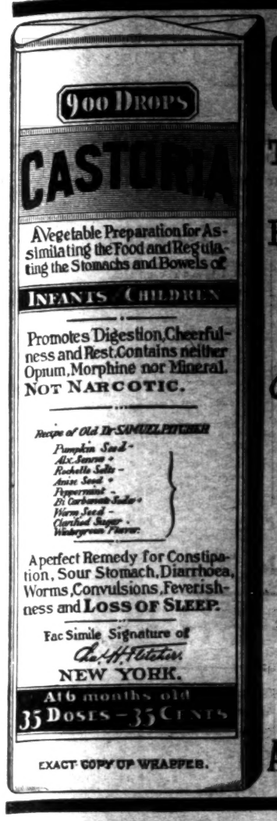
CHARLESTON, May 24.—Spirits turpentine firm at 34½; sales — casks. Rosin firm; no sales; quotations: B, C, $1 25, D, E $1 30, F G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55, K $1 65, M $1 65, N $1 75, W G $1 85, W W $3 00.

SAVANNAH, May 24.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24¾c; sales 400 casks; receipts 1,171 casks. Rosin firm; sales 947 barrels; receipts 3 034 barrels; quotations as follows: A, B, C, D $1 80, E $1 85, F $1 45, G $1 50, H $1 60, I $1 70, K $1 80, M $1 85, N $2 00, W G $3 10, W W $3 40.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The cotton market opened quiet, with prices lower at two or three points, and throughout the session and until just before the close showed irregularity and weakness. The decline at the most was five to



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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Wilmington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Bladen Street, at night, May 19
Fifth Street, May 23.
Onslow, at Swansboro, May 27, 28.
Jacksonville and Richlands, at Richlands, May 29, 30.
Columbus, June 4.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, June 5, 6.
Waccamaw, June 8.
Kenansville, at Warsaw, June 10, 11.
Magnolia, June 12, 13.
Bladen, June 19, 20.
Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, June 26, 27.

The District Conference will meet at Clinton and will embrace the second Sunday in July. R. C. BEAMAN, Presiding Elder.

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SPRING SONG.

The boughs are heavy with blossom;
The grass grows a deep on the lawn;
Sweeter and ever sweeter
The blackbird pipes to the dawn.

The paths lie pale in the twilight,
As pale as a ringdove's breast;
The birchwood is blue and silver;
A faint rose fades in the west.

* * * * * * *

Oh, stir of the April gloaming!
Oh, wind of the linnet's wing!
There is little else to be glad for,
But my heart is glad of the spring.
—Rosamund Marriott-Watson in Scribner's.

CAPTAIN JESSOP.

I was introduced to Captain Jessop one day on the polo field after I had been about a fortnight at Cairo. Netty Armstrong and I had ridden down there—Netty on a pretty little pony she had bought, and I on an excessively ill mannered hireling.

Captain Jessop was a very tall, good looking young fellow, with a considerable amount of swagger. He went to all the dances, and I had once had the felicity of leaving a yard of a new dress on his spur. He was the best polo player in his regiment; had distinguished himself at the last gymkhana; occasionally drove the coach, and was at present No. 1 in the favor of a Miss Creagh, the richest, prettiest and most sought after girl in Cairo. In fact, he was a personage, and I felt quite uplifted by the introduction.

"Don't come too near, please," I said anxiously as my pony made a vicious dart in Captain Jessop's direction.

"What a sweet animal!" he said. "You will be here a little longer, I suppose? Mrs. Graham wants to find her carriage."

And five minutes later he returned alone. "Won't you come and have some tea?" he said. "And your friend?"

"Oh, thank you very much," said I. "But if I give this animal to a small boy to hold, I won't be answerable for the consequences."

"A boy more or less wouldn't much matter," said Captain Jessop. "Dixon, we're going over to the clubhouse for tea."

And after my pony had originated a new performance of revolving rapidly within a small space, diversified by an effort to take a short cut for home across one polo ground and an inclination to roll in the other, which was under water, we progressed very successfully.

"Jessop," shouted somebody, "aren't you going to play in this quarter?" But Captain Jessop was at present very much otherwise engaged.

"I have played three-quarters already," he said to me. "And, at any rate, it isn't likely that I am going now after having been bored to death making myself agreeable to Mrs. Graham for ages before I ventured to ask her to introduce me to you. I hope you don't think it cheek of me to say this, Miss Dalison, but the fact is I have been raising heaven and earth to get introduced to you for the last three weeks."

"That is very strange," said I.

"Strange that I should wish to know you?"

"Oh, no. It was only what you said of three weeks that surprised me, as I only got here a fortnight ago."

"There are one or two things I could say in answer to that," he returned, not in the least abashed. "But here we are. Wallad, come here. What on earth is the opposite of 'Moush quies?' Husan badla moush quies. Don't let it near other horsans, do you see?"

But having dismounted, my steed, with a wicked squeal, dashed open mouthed at Netty's, dragging the little boy with it, and we had to secure a larger individual before we departed.

Our small tea party was a great success. Even Captain Dixon became quite jovial.

Afterward Captain Jessop insisted on their being allowed to escort us home, impressing Captain Dixon, who was most unwilling, into the service. We went the long way, as my new friend was certain that my brute would be the better for some extra exercise, and as we left Ghezireh we were passed by Miss Creagh and another girl riding home from polo unescorted. I thought she looked a little surprised, but Captain Jessop was not in the least perturbed and took off his hat with an engaging smile.

He was no laggard, this young man, and we got on with a bewildering rapidity. By the time we reached the Continental he had asked leave to call; had offered me a mount for any or every day; had tried to get me to promise him at least three dances that evening, and had implied that I was the only oasis in the desert of Cairo society.

"I dare say you think I am a fool," he said tenderly about the time we passed the Mena stables, "but I can always tell at a glance whether a person will be sympatico to me or not. Of course I can't hope that you feel the same, but you won't refuse to be friends, will you? One doesn't make so many real friends in this world."

Here he sighed heavily, and we reached the Continental.

There was not much time to dress for dinner, with a view to the dance afterward, for Cairo dances are nothing if they are not early, and the continental ones began at about half past 9. Consequently Netty and I had not time to exchange a word alone till we went up to bed.

"Well," she said impressively, seating herself on my bed and surveying me, "I hope you have enjoyed your evening more than Miss Creagh did hers. Did Captain Jessop ask her to dance at all?"

I smiled serenely and suggested that Netty might unlace my dress if she was doing nothing. I cannot say that Miss Creagh weighed at all heavily on my conscience. She took to herself airs and would have nothing to say to girls.

"He told me he liked Miss Creagh very well. But she never was a great friend of his," I said mildly.

"He's the greatest liar and the most changeable young man in Cairo, and that's saying a good deal," returned Netty severely.

"My dear Netty, haven't you enjoyed your evenings? The chief failing I can accuse him of is an undue propensity to compliment."

"Oh, yes, he always makes love. But I believe it's for want of anything else to say, and because he hasn't an idea in his head," said Netty, continuing to depreciate my conquest in the unkindest manner. "Has he told you that you are sympatico yet, or that he felt as if you understood him, and as if he could say anything to you?"

"Well, something of the kind," I acknowledged, beginning to laugh.

"Has he told you about his love for a girl called Edith and confided to you that you were the only person he had been able to speak of it to? No, not yet? Never mind, it will all come in good time."

"Was he by chance ever a friend of yours?" I ventured to suggest.

"Never mind," said Netty, collecting her fan and gloves and preparing to beat a dignified retreat. "I only warn you of one thing—if you let that young man monopolize you, you will wake up some fine morning to find yourself plante là."

She left me a great deal too sleepy to meditate upon Captain Jessop's delinquencies.

Next day was Sunday, and Captain Jessop came to church in the morning and walked home with us, looking very smart and handsome in his uniform. Miss Creagh walked back along on the other side of the road.

"That's the first sign," said Netty when he had said goodby to us in the hall. "He always walks home with them from church. He'll come to tea this afternoon and take us to the evening service."

And he did.

Next day we rode together, and after that began a time in which Captain Jessop was my shadow. We rode together nearly every afternoon and danced together nearly every evening. He attended any function to which I went, making it clear it was only for that reason. He fulfilled Netty's prophecy by confiding to me about his first love and about many other things. As time went on he began to drop into the hotel in the mornings, and if we didn't happen to be going out any evening he was sure to find an excuse for coming over.

Captain Jessop was one of the smartest men in Cairo, and I was pleased and flattered, if at times a little bored, for, though good to look upon, he most undoubtedly was not brilliant.

Netty was prodigal in her warnings, and perhaps I should have been inclined to heed them had she been a little less suspiciously bitter and had I been less well aware of her manner of conducting herself where mankind was concerned.

Once I hinted to Captain Jessop that I had heard he was not a model of fidelity, and he was very much hurt.

"I may not be much of a fellow," he said, "but at least I may flatter myself that I never give up a friend."

And he promptly guessed who had said this thing of him, which, despite Netty's free permission, I had not intended to disclose.

By a few words he gave me to understand that there was a Reason, with a capital R, for her bitterness.

About this time his feelings had become very easily injured. He was hurt if I didn't give him as many dances as he expected, hurt if I suggested that he might talk to somebody else for a change, hurt at my insisting on a right to speak to other men when he was present and very frequently hurt at my not discovering that he was hurt. He remained in dignified and mournful seclusion for three days because I danced twice running with Mr. Kelly and said I liked it, but when he found that, instead of being ready to apologize, I was very angry he gave in completely, and it was after this reconciliation that the pace grew quite too hot to last, as Netty said, and that I became for the first time slightly alarmed.

One day a lady in the hotel we knew a little asked Netty and me to ride out to a moonlight dinner party at the pyramids, bringing our own escort, and, as a matter of course, Captain Jessop was mine.

We left the hotel at about 6 on a delicious evening—a party of a dozen, all in excellent spirits.

The first part of our ride we spent in an animated discussion as to the advisability of Captain Jessop's ceasing to glue himself to my side when we reached the pyramids and the latter part in an argument as to the rights and duties of Platonic friendship, including the advisability of hand kissing, which I refused to consider necessarily included.

I maneuvered not to sit next my Platonic friend at dinner, in consequence of which he sulked, but afterward, when a moonlight expedition to the sphinx was organized, he came up to me most amiably.

"I am going to walk up with Miss Ogilvy," he said. "I consider you, as you know, the greatest friend I have in the world; so, of course, I want to do as you wish."

"If you selected Mrs. Ogilvy, I might be more touched with your self sacrifice," I said, laughing. "Your act of renunciation will be a little softened by the fact that Rose Ogilvy is the prettiest girl here tonight."

Indeed he bore the infliction so well that not only did he walk up to the pyramids with Miss Ogilvy, but also rode down on a donkey beside her.

"Am I not virtuous?" he said as he passed me with a smile on the balcony and proceeded to mount Miss Ogilvy while I began to be a little surprised.

I was still more when he and she rode calmly away together, leaving me to the rather cross attentions of a little man in the artillery who was her proper escort. We rode the whole eight miles together, he and I, and bored each other to extinction.

"I told you so," said Netty when we parted for the night.

"What utter rubbish you do talk!" I said snappishly. "I particularly asked him to be civil to Miss Ogilvy."

"Well, all I can say is he has been uncommonly obedient," returned Netty.

There had been a ride half arranged for next day, but Captain Jessop did not turn up, and our next meeting was in the evening at a private dance.

He was talking to Miss Ogilvy when we came into the room, and Netty gave me a significant glance, in return for which I could cheerfully have shaken her. He looked across at us, smiled and bowed, but made no movement.

The first dance began, and my programme was by no means full.

Captain Jessop passed me as I sat among the wallflowers with Miss Ogilvy on his arm.

"You mustn't begin by being lazy, Miss Dalison," he said. "Why aren't you dancing?"

I thought of Miss Creagh, of the introductions I had declined, and the men I had not thought good enough to dance with. I felt capable of arising and insisting that somebody should dance with me and welcomed the arrival of a young and callow subaltern with an effusion which must have surprised him, as also my granting him two waltzes without demur. I would have been happy to give him all the rest rather than leave Captain Jessop an opening for another such remark.

A lancers came third on the programme, and in the visiting figure Captain Jessop and his partner came to us.

"It is too late to ask for a dance now, I suppose, Miss Dalison?" said he nonchalantly.

I nodded, with three vacant places in my programme staring me in the face.

"I am awfully sorry I hadn't a chance of asking you before," he said, "but I did hope that you would keep a dance or two for a friend."

And then he and his partner went back to their place, and I exchanged not another word with him that evening.

The next day, being Sunday, he walked home from church with Miss Ogilvy.—M. Hamilton in Chapman's Magazine.

Innocent Wit.

Genuine and innocent wit is surely the flavor of the mind. Man could not direct his way by plain reason and support his life by tasteless food, but God has given us wit and flavor and brightness and laughter and perfumes to enliven the days of man's pilgrimage and to charm his pained steps over the burning marl.—Sydney Smith.

Almost as Bad.

When the tempest broke, the roof of the barn struck the tenderfoot on the chest, a haystack fell on his head and a cord of wood pinned his feet to the ground.

Tears sprang to his eyes.

"It reminds me," he sighed, "of sitting in a crowded trolley car when it goes around a curve."—Detroit Journal.

A COYOTE PARTNERSHIP.

It Means Death to the Antelope and a Meal For the Wolves.

The prong horned antelope is the swiftest animal on the plains, and yet the coyotes catch a good many of them just by running them down. This sounds like a paradox, yet it is quite true and is explained by the cunning of the wolves and the habits of the antelope.

A single coyote that undertook to run down a single antelope would get tired and hungry before he accomplished much, but when two or three coyotes are together it is quite a different thing. The coyotes do not all run after the antelope together; they take turns, and while one runs the others rest, and so at last they tire the antelope out.

If when it was started the antelope ran straight away, it would of course leave all the wolves behind, those that were resting even more than the one that was chasing it, but the antelope does not run straight away. Instead it runs in large circles, and this enables the wolves to take turns when chasing it.

When three or four prairie wolves decide that they want antelope meat for breakfast, one of them creeps as close as possible to the one they have selected and then makes a rush for it, running as fast as he possibly can so as to push the antelope to his best speed and to tire it out. Meantime his companions spread out on either side of the runner and get upon little hills or knolls so as to keep the chase in sight. They trot from point to point, and pretty soon, when the antelope turns and begins to work back toward one of them, this one tries to get as nearly as possible in its path, and as it flies by the wolf dashes out at it and runs after it at the top of its speed, while the one that had been chasing the antelope stops running and trots off to some nearby hill, where, while the water drips off his lolling tongue, he watches the race and gets his breath again. After a little the antelope passes near another coyote, which in turn takes up the pursuit. And so the chase is kept up until the poor antelope is exhausted, when it is overtaken and pulled down by one or more of the hungry brutes. Of course the coyotes do not catch every antelope they start. Sometimes the game runs such a course that it does not pass near any of the waiting wolves, and only the one that starts it has any running to do. In such a case the pursuit is at once abandoned. Sometimes the antelope is so stout and strong that it tires out all its pursuers.

It is a common thing for a coyote to chase an old doe, with her kids, just after the little ones have begun to run about. At that time they are very swift for short distances, but have not the strength to stand a long chase. In such a case a mother will often stay behind her young and will try to fight off the coyote, butting him with her head and striking him with her fore feet. He pays little attention to her, except to snap at her, and keeps on after the kids. Several times I have seen a mother antelope lead her little ones into the midst of a bed of cactus, where the wolf could not go without getting his feet full of thorns. If the bed is small, the wolf will make ferocious dashes up to its border, trying to frighten the little ones so that they will run out on the other side and he can start after them again, but usually the mother has no trouble in holding them.—George Bird Grinnell in Forest and Stream.

Attention to the Feet.

It is utterly impossible to get well or keep well unless the feet are kept dry and warm all the time. If they are for the most part cold, there is cough, or sore throat, or hoarseness, or sick headache, or some other annoyance.

If cold and dry, the feet should be soaked in hot water for ten minutes every night, and when wiped and dried rub into them well 10 or 15 drops of sweet oil. Do this patiently with the hands, rubbing the oil into the soles of the feet particularly. On getting up in the morning dip both feet at once into water as cold as the air in the room, half ankle deep, for a minute in summer, half a minute or less in winter, rubbing one foot with the other, then wipe dry, and if convenient hold them to the fire, rubbing them with the hands until perfectly dry and warm in every part. If the feet are damp and cold, attend only to the morning washings, but always at night remove the stockings and hold the feet to the fire, rubbing them with the hands for 15 minutes, and get immediately into bed.

Under any circumstances, as often as the feet are cold enough to attract attention, draw off the stockings and hold them to the fire. If the feet are much inclined to dampness, put on a pair of dry stockings. Some persons' feet are more comfortable even in winter in cotton, others in woolen stockings. Each must be guided by his own feelings. Sometimes two pairs of thin stockings keep the feet warmer than one pair which is thicker than both. The thin pair may be of the same or of different materials, and that which is best next the feet should be determined by the feelings of the person.

Persons who walk a great deal during the day should on coming home for the night remove their shoes and stockings, hold the feet to the fire until perfectly dry, put on a dry pair of stockings and wear different shoes for the remainder of the evening. To change to slippers is dangerous, as one is likely to catch cold.—New York Ledger.

An Uncrossed Limitation.

"They say that these pugilists are very ill tempered people," remarked Maud.

"Yes," replied Mamie, "and it is my opinion that they have been misrepresented."

"I don't see how you know."

"I have read about them. And I have noticed that however much they quarrel they never get so angry that they won't speak to one another."—Washington Star.

The Pleiades contain 6 stars visible to eyes of an ordinary keenness, though 12 or 14 have been counted in this cluster by persons of extraordinary eyesight. A two inch telescope shows about 60 stars in this cluster.

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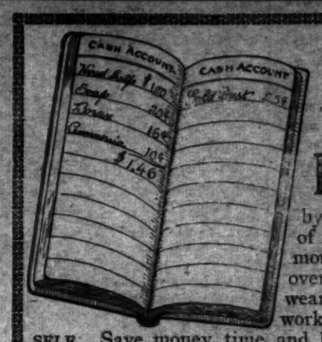

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Attention Representatives

TO THE GRAND CHAPTER AND OASIS Temple. While in the city call at Prompert's Barber Shop, 17 South Front street, for a first-class Shave, Hair Cut or anything in that line. We will fix you up in fine shape for the parade. Respectfully, ARTHUR PROMPERT, 17 South Front street.

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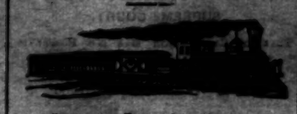


Schedule in Effect June 28, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.40 A M — No. 66—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a m, Warsaw 10.57 a m, Goldsboro 11.56 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.30 p m, Tarboro 2.30 p m, Weldon 3.30 p m, Petersburg 3.54 p m, Richmond 6.30 p m, Norfolk 6.55 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.58 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.35 a m, †Boston 2.05 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 68—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.05 p m, Warsaw 8.30 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.26 p m, †Tarboro 6.40 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.04 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 8.30 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.45 a m, Baltimore 9.20 a m, Philadelphia 11.35 a m, New York 2.30 p m, Boston 9.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.40 P M — No. 35—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.15 p m, Chadbourn 5.10 p m, Marion 6.41 p m, Florence 7.35 p m, Sumter 8.43 p m, Columbia 10.30 p m, Denmark 6.30 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.30 p m, Savannah 12.30 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 6.40 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 69—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p m, †New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 3.50 a m, Washington 6.30 a m, Richmond 2.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 6.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.13 p m, Rocky Mount 12.46 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.00 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 A M — No. 67—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 3.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.00 p m, Baltimore 3.55 p m, Washington 5.45 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 3.30 p m, Weldon 9.45 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 9.45 a m, leave Wilson 8.30 a m, Goldsboro 7.55 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 P M — No. 34—Passenger—Leave Tampa 3.30 a m, Sanford 9.10 p m, Jacksonville 7 00 p m Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 8.50 a m, Atlanta 3 30 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 3.05 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.30 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.38 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.30 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 59 a m, Greenville 8.53 a m, Arriving Halifax at 12 18 a m, Weldon 11 33 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.30 a m and 1 00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 1 40 p m connecting leave Parmele, 9.25 a m and 4 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 00 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.37 p m, Sunday, 4 05 p m, arrives Pinetown 7.00 p m and 6 p m. Returning, leaves Pinetown, daily except Sunday, 7 50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8 35 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.06 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 6 a m, Nashville 6.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.30 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.30 a m, and 5.00 p m.

Fayetteville Railroad leave Fay Dee 9.15 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 45 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6 10 p m, arrives Dillon 6.30 p m, Latta 6.44 p m, Fay Dee 7.15 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 45 p m, Chadbourn 5 45 p m, arrive Hub 6.50 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 45 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 45 p m, leave Lanes 8.05 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m, Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, † 55 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.35 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Chesaw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Chesaw 10 40 a m. Wadesboro 2 35 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 5.10 p m, arrive Darlington 6.40 p m, Hartsville 9 25 p m. Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.37 a m, Hartsville 10 15 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 50 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 35 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Chesaw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 29 p m, arrive Florence 7 00 a m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 3.05 p m, 11.15 p m, arrive Selma 3.40 p m, Smithfield 5.06 p m, Dunn 5.50 p m, Fayetteville 6.40 p m, 1.14 a m. Rowland 6.10 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.30 a m, 10.30 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.46 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.48 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 40 a m, Creston 5 24 a m, arrive Denmark 6 35 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 50 p m. Creston 6 07 p m, Sumter 6 50 p m. Daily.

Preggalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Preggalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Preggalls 10 p m, arrive Creston 1 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

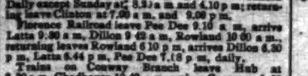
Bishopville Branch trains leave Kilbert 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Kilbert 8.30 a m and 5.20 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. ap 28 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND		STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND	
No. 48	No. 50		No. 47	No. 49
A. M.	P. M.	—WILMINGTON—	P. M.	P. M.
7 00	3 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv...Surry street...Ar	12 30	3 35
9 30		Ar...Jacksonville...Lv		12 05
11 00	4 50	Lv...“...Ar	10 40	10 30
11 00	4 50	Lv...Maysville...Ar	10 40	10 30
12 30	6 44	Lv...Pollocksville...Lv	9 05	8 50
1 00	7 15	Ar...Newbern...Lv	8 30	8 00
	P M		A M	

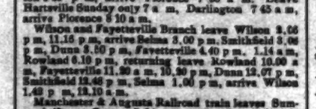
Nos. 2 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 6 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
†Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
‡Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENDE, Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.	
2 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.		STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.	
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
.....	2 00	Goldsboro	11 20	.....
.....	4 19	Kinston	9 19	9 34
5 15	5 35	Newbern	8 17	8 32
6 27	6 45	Morehead City...	7 05	7 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 2 connects with W. & W. train leaving North, leaving Goldsboro at 12 20 p. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.30 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1897

SENATE AND HOUSE.

Both Bodies Met But Adjourned Upon Formal Announcement of the Death of Senator Earle.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The death of Senator Earle, of South Carolina, was referred to in eloquent terms in Chaplain Milburn's prayer in the Senate today. Following this, Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, made the formal announcement of Mr. Earle's death and offered a resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the Senate. As a further mark of respect the Senate, at 12.10 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Some of the members of the minority were prepared when the House met today to attempt to force consideration of the Senate Cuban belligerency resolution in the face of the Republican leaders not to allow action for the present and despite the protest of the South Carolina members who desired to immediately announce the death of Senator Earle, an announcement which would at once be followed by an adjournment.

But during the reading of the journal the Cuban enthusiasts yielded to the solicitations of the South Carolina delegation. The only incident of the session was a brief continuation of Mr. Simpson's fight against the Speaker.

As soon as the journal had been read, he objected to a line in the journal which recorded that a private pension bill had been referred to the committee on invalid pensions, on the ground that no such committee existed. "I want the journal to show the truth," said he, "and I move to strike out that line."

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, Republican, and Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, Republican, pointed out that the rules provided for references and such references were always made pending the appointment of committees.

The Speaker decided that Mr. Simpson's motion was in order, but the House promptly voted down the motion—84 to 49—and approved the journal—92 to 18.

Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, Democrat, was recognized and announced the death of Senator Earle, which he said occurred under circumstances almost tragic in their nature. He offered the customary resolutions, which were adopted.

Then at 12.15 p. m., as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned until Thursday.

Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution providing for the consideration of the Senate resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents "from day to day until disposed of." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, but it not likely that the committee will consider it.

RESOLUTION SIGNED

Appropriating $50,000 for Relief of American Citizens in Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—President McKinley to-day signed the resolution appropriating $50,000 for the relief of distressed American citizens in Cuba.

The President, on the suggestion of Secretary Alger, is considering the plan of assigning an officer from the Commissary Department of the regular army to take charge of the assembling of relief supplies for Americans in Cuba. This department is trained in the handling of supplies and has advantages in contracting for large quantities of necessaries. Through the good offices of the Spanish Government, it is probable, that in the event it is decided to send food supplies to Cuba in addition to the remittances of money, our Government will be able to send much more than would be the case if duty were exacted upon the goods imported. An intimation has been given that such supplies will be admitted duty free. The importance of this remission can be perceived when it is realized that the duty on flour is $4.50 per barrel, or about its original cost. In other words the $50,000 appropriation will be practically doubled in value by the saving of tariff deductions.

It was said this afternoon that the President to-morrow would begin to plan the details of the distribution, so the subject doubtless will come before the full Cabinet at its regular meeting.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

May Stop at Asheville on His Way to the Nashville Exposition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, accompanied by E. P. McKissick, of Asheville, N. C., called on President McKinley to-day. Mr. McKissick invited the President to stop over at Asheville on his way to the Nashville Exposition and be-ome guest of the Battery Park Hotel. The President said his acceptance would depend upon the time at his disposal and suggested that if Mr. McKissick could arrange the schedules satisfactorily it was possible he could make a short stay at Asheville.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Engulfed in Quicksands at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FORT WAYNE, May 24.—Four workmen employed by the city were engulfed in quicksand to-day. Three of them were killed. The dead are A. Dennis, A. Brown, James Christie. Michael Sheehey was fatally injured. The men were digging a trench for water mains. When about six feet below the surface a vein of quicksand was broken and all four were engulfed in a mass of sand and rock. Sheehey was rescued but will probably die.

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INTER-STATE COMMERCE

IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

That the Commission Has No Power to Prescribe Rates on Railroads Which May Control in the Future—Other Important Cases Argued But No Decision.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—After rendering final decision in thirty-six cases and giving attention to other business incident to the last sitting of the term, the United States Supreme Court adjourned to-day until next October. When the court crver announced the final adjournment for the term there were apparently 880 cases on the docket undisposed of, but there were actually 359 cases, twenty-one having already been argued and submitted.

This is a smaller number than the records of the court have shown for thirty years. At the conclusion of the term ending a year ago there were 533 cases undisposed of, and since then 284 have been argued, making a total of 817 contained in the docket for the year. Of this number 437 have been finally disposed of, and the principal labor done in twenty-one others.

Included in the twenty-one cases which have been argued, but in which no opinions have been rendered, are several of considerable importance. Among them are: The Nebraska maximum freight rate case; the controversy between the Bayden power-brake and the Westinghouse air-brake companies as to the validity of the latter's invention; the Alabama midland case, involving the validity of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce Act; the Southern Pacific land case, and two or three important private land grant cases.

The Court decided two cases to-day, holding that the United States Inter-State Commerce Commission has no power to prescribe rates on railroads which may control in the future. The cases were those of the Commission versus the Cincinnati & New Orleans Railroad Company, and the Florida & Western Company.

In the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas case, various railroads were concerned and the case was originally instituted by the freight bureaus of Chicago and the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. The question involved was whether Congress intended to confer upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission power to fix rates. The opinion was rendered by Justice Brewer. The gist of the opinion is found in the following paragraph:

"Under the Inter-State commerce act the commission has no power to prescribe a tariff of rates which shall control in the future and therefore cannot invoke a judgment in mandamus from the courts to enforce any such tariff by it prescribed."

Continuing, Justice Brewer asked, "Has the commission no functions to perform in respect to matter of rates?" Replying to his own question, he said: "Unquestionably it has, and most important duties in respect to this matter. It is charged with the general duty of inquiring as to the management of the business of railroad companies and has the right to compel full and complete information as to the manner in which such companies are transacting their business. And with this information it is charged with the duty of seeing that there is no violation of the long and short haul clause; that there is no discrimination between individual shippers, and that nothing is done by rebate or otherwise to give preference to one against another; that no undue preference is give to one place against another, but that in all things that equality of right which is the great purpose of the inter-State Commerce act shall be secured to shippers.

"It is not to be supposed that Congress would ever authorize an administrative body to establish rates without inquiry and examination; to evolve, as it were, out of its own consciousness the satisfactory solution of the difficult problem of just and reasonable rates for all the various roads in the country. And if it had intended to grant the power to establish rates, it would have said so in unmistakable terms. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the commission is limited in its inquiry and action to causes in which a formal complaint has been made, but that under section 13 it may institute inquiry on its own motion, in the same manner and to the same effect as if complaint had been made. Attention is also called to the fact that the law grants no power even to fix a maximum or a minimum rate, and the conclusion is drawn that as Congress did not give the express power to the commission it did not intend to secure the same result indirectly by empowering that tribunal to determine what, in reference to the past, was reasonable and just, whether as maximum, minimum or absolute, and then enable it to obtain from the courts a peremptory order that in the future the railroad company should follow the rates thus determined to have been in the past reasonable and just."

The opidion was rendered on a question certified by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

There was no prepared opinion in the Florida case, the conclusions being the same as in the above, Justice Harlan dissented in behalf of the cases.

Another important decision, interpreting the State commerce law, was made to-day in the case of C. S. Wight, plaintiff in error, versus the United States, from the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The case grew out of competition between the Pan-Handle and the Baltimore & Ohio roads for the beer carrying business of F. H. Bruening, a wholesale beer dealer of Pittsburg, who purchased his beer by the car-load from Cincinnati. The rates charged by both roads for beer was 15 cents per 100 pounds between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. The Pan-Handle road had a side track at Bruening's place of business, so that it could unload shipments into his premises, while it cost him three and a half cents per hundred to haul the goods from the Baltimore and Ohio station. To secure the business the Baltimore and Ohio made an arrangement to deliver the goods to Bruening's warehouse, and afterward Bruening offered to do the hauling for three and a half cents per hundred, paying the railroad fifteen cents per hundred for freight and presenting a monthly bill for three and a half cents per hundred freight to the railroad company, which was paid. Henry Wolff, another dealer, paid the same freight rates and also paid for his hauling, the distance being nearly as great as Mr. Bruening's goods were hauled. Complaint was made that the arrangement was in violation of section 2 of the Inter-State Commerce act, prohibiting rebates, drawbacks, etc., and first the Circuit Court and to-day the Supreme Court sustained this contention.

The case of Blythe, agent Hinckley, involving the estate of the millionaire Blythe of California, was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The effect is to leave the property in the possession of Mrs. Hinckley, daughter of the millionaire.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Continuance of Observance of the Westminster Celebration by the Assembly at Charlotte—An Invitation to Visit Davidson College Accepted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 24.—The Presbyterian Assembly reconvened this morning at 9.30 o'clock, after the delightful rest from labor which the Sabbath brought.

The most interesting discussion of the day was in reference to the answer returned by the Committee on Overtures and Bills to Lafayette Presbytery in regard to the request that the terms of the stated and permanent clerks be fixed at four years. The present clerks are Drs. Farris and Wilson, who have held the positions for years. Mr. Milster represented the Lafayette Presbytery on the floor. Dr. King was the strongest advocate for the change of term. Dr. R. C. Bird and Rev. Mr. Miller were leaders of the opposition. Advocates of the change argued that it was wise to make the rule now, while Drs. Wilson and Farris were the officers, so that when they came to lay the work down there would be no embarrassment in electing their successors. Those opposed to change suggested that the movement might be regarded as a personal motive. They also thought the adoption of change inexpedient, because it would precipitate a scramble for office every four years.

Dr. Reid offered a substitute, "that the change suggested was inexpedient." It was carried by a vote of 86 to 69.

Reports were read from the Committees on Publication and Sabbath.

At 11 o'clock Dr. Strickler, of Union Theological Seminary, delivered an address on the nature, value and special utility of the catechism, one of the Westminster addresses. It was a strong and powerful argument.

This afternoon the Assembly accepted an invitation from President Schearer, of Davidson College, to visit the college, about twenty miles from here.

The order for to-night was the continuance of the observance of the Westminster celebration. The address was made by Rev. Dr. Tadlock, of the Union Theological Seminary, at Columbia.

"Colored Evangelization" is the order for to-morrow morning.

To-morrow afternoon the next place of meeting is to be decided. New Orleans and Richmond have each made a claim. Dr. Palmer sent a letter with the New Orleans invitation. One of the most popular of the eminent divines present is Dr. Pitzer, of Washington. He is pastor of the only church of the Southern Assembly planted outside of the lines of the conference.

EAGLE LAKE, IND., May 24.—The sessions of the Northern General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church were opened to-day with devotional exercises led by Elder Kilianvan Rensslaer, of New York. Fraternal greetings were received from the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C.

The first regular order was the report of the Board of Missions to Freedmen.

The standing committee on this report reported through Dr. Thomas Lawrence, Asheville, N. C., chairman. After reviewing the work of the board, resolutions were introduced commending the work and urging the board's claims on the 4,000 non-contributing churches and individual givers. Special stress was laid on the liability of endowments for Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Spanish Prime Minister Repudiates the Idea that the Island is for Sale.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, May 24.—In the Senate today, in reply to a Conservative Senator who asked why the Liberals were absent, Senor Canovas, Premier, said: "In the opinion of the Government the matter which the Liberals plead as an excuse for their absence from the Senate is an incident of a purely personal character which has already been arranged. The Government respects the opinion of the Liberal minority, but rejects their theory of the incident and their demands for the resignation of the minister of foreign affairs, as contrary to the constitution of Parliament.

"Formerly I governed in the absence of a minority, but under the present circumstances the responsibility belongs to all parties. It is impossible to face the negotiations now on foot without serious detriment if we change the foreign minister."

The Marquis of Perales, on behalf of the Dissident Conservatives, declared that under the circumstances they felt compelled to absent themselves until the Liberals had received satisfaction.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Premier repeated the statement he had made in the Senate, adding that he regretted the absence of the Liberals because it prevented Senor Sagasta from defending himself against certain accusations arising out of an erroneous interpretation of one of his speeches. Senor Canovas referred to the bad impression which had been produced in this way at Washington, where, he said, it seemed to be supposed that the sale of Cuba was a possible thing. "Spain," said Senor Canovas, "is not a nation of merchants, capable of selling its honor."

Senor Francisco Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives in the chamber, who quarrelled with Senor Canovas in 1891 over the expediency of reforming the municipal abuses in Madrid, accused the Duke of Tetuan of a grave error, which could not be righted by a few eloquent words. He said the Foreign Minister ought to expiate his offence by resignation. In the course of his speech he described the action of the United States Senate in recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as a "great iniquity," and characterised the diplomatic conduct of the government as altogether blameworthy, adding an expression of his doubt as to the intelligence of Senor Canovas in retaining the Duke of Tetuan under the circumstances.

INSANE CLERGYMAN.

Arrested in New York for Annoying Bishop Potter.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Rev. William Michael Hicks, formerly Dean of the Episcopal Cathedral of Quincy, Ill., and who has held charges at Savannah, Ga., and St. Joseph, Mo., was arrested last Saturday charged with annoying Bishop Potter's household by persistent applications for a ministerial post. It was alleged that Mr. Hicks, who is an Englishman and a preacher of rare eloquence, is insane and an effort has been made to induce him to enter St. John's Land, a retreat for Episcopal clergymen on Long Island. To-day Mr. Hicks consented to enter the retreat, and the charge against him was withdrawn.

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HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The Situation Unchanged—Anxiety at Athens—A Ministerial Change Probable.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, May 25.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople says: "The Sultan when telegraphing to Emperor William his thanks for the latter's advice, begged him to continue it, and expressed the hope that advice which was founded upon the strong friendship uniting the Emperor and himself would show Turkey the way to obtain the full recognition of her rights as a victorious power."

ATHENS, May 24.—The Cretan chiefs have sent a document to the Greek Government declaring that they are unanimously in favor of political union with Greece, but asking the advice of the Government as to the best course to pursue consistently and with due regard to national interests.

BERLIN, May 25.—The correspondent of the Frankfort *Zeitung* at Constantinople says: "Count Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, made the proposal, as a condition of the international control of the Greek debt, that Russia should take over the Greek indemnity as a set off to the Turkish indemnity due to Russia but the Sultan will probably refuse, as he wants possession of the cash himself.

LONDON, May 25.—A dispatch to the *Daily Mail* from Rome says that the King of Greece is beginning to reassert himself and will soon be able to dismiss M. Ralli and to appoint M. Katapano as premier.

The Athens correspondent of the *Times* says: "The intentions of the Sultan are greatly distrusted here, and it is believed that he is avoiding negotiations for peace through the Powers because he wants Edhem Pasha to march to Athens."

BOLD ROBBERY.

Over $300 Taken from a Safe in a Saloon at Newport News.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWPORT, NEWS, VA., May 24.—A bold robbery was committed in G. T. Uzzell's saloon here this morning in the presence of the proprietor. Three men were in Mr. Uzzell's private office throwing dice for drinks, and while they were gambling he came in, unlocked his safe and took some money out, but failed to lock the cash drawer. Two of the men engaged his attention while the third man, who goes under the name of Charles Humphreys, looted the drawer of over $300 in cash. The three men escaped before the robbery was detected and have not yet been captured.

WARM WIRELETS

President McKinley yesterday morning sent a cable message to Queen Victoria congratulating her on the celebration of her 79th birthday.

The work of demolishing the New York city prison, better known as the Tombs, was begun yesterday. A much larger prison is to be erected on the same site.

At Charleston, S. C., yesterday, J. W. Hyer, an employe of the State dispensary, shot J. H. Doscher, president of the Germania Brewing company, wounding him in the leg.

The anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth was fittingly observed yesterday throughout England and Canada. Her Majesty was born May 24, 1819. London will celebrate the event Wednesday.

James P. Crockett, the second wealthiest man in Dekalb county, Tenn., placed the muzzle of a shot-gun in his mouth and blew off the top of his head. Mr. Crockett leaves a fortune estimated at $900,000.

Governor Ellerbee, at 11 o'clock last night, announced that in the interest of all factions he will, on Thursday, appoint Congressman John L. McLaurin U. S. Senator in succession to the late Senator Earle.

The President has remitted the sentence of dismissal imposed by court martial on Captain Romeyn, Fifth Infantry, who, after a sensational trial, was convicted recently of assault on Lieutenant O'Brien of the same regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga.

A Southern Railway train ran over and horribly mutilated the bodies of two men near Mouse Creek, Tenn. It is believed that the men were murdered and their bodies placed on the track. One of the men was Henry Preston, of Athens, Tenn., the other an unknown negro.

John W. Haynes, Jr., brakeman on the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, was instantly killed yesterday at Richmond, Va. He was on the step of the shifting engine, preparatory to making a coupling, when he slipped, fell, and was crushed to death under the tender. He leaves a wife and an infant.

CLOSE CALL FOR JACK TAR.

Just as the Shark Was About to Grab Him a Swordfish Got the Shark.

"Speaking of wonderful adventures," said the retired sea captain, "I doubt if anything ever was more wonderful than the one I'm going to tell you. It happened a good many years ago, but that doesn't alter its excellence or interfere with its truth. I was first mate on the Lovely Lou of Bangor, and we had been on our way to South America for about four weeks. The wind had left the ship during the last day of this period, and we were dipping our peak to a lolling swell that seemed to come from nowhere and return to the same place without making a ripple on the blue surface of the ocean. The sails were all set, and their shadows fell clear upon the glassy surface, but where the sun fell the water was as clear as crystal. We were well within the tropics then, and several big sharks had been seen playing about the vessel. Suddenly there came a splash, and the cook ran to where I was standing on the poop deck, crying that one of the sailors had tumbled overboard. The Lou had no way, and I laughed at the idea of him drowning, telling the cook to throw him a rope, walking to the rail as I did so.

"The sailor was swimming about the quarter enjoying his bath when I suddenly saw an ominous black fin make its appearance 100 yards or so from the ship. I yelled for the rope, and as I yelled I saw the fin move toward the sailor, cutting the water like a knife. I knew that unless the man was taken out quickly he would be devoured, and I rushed to the cabin grating to get a line. Seizing a piece of rope, I hastened to the rail just in time to see the form of an immense shark turn on its side to seize the sailor. As he did so there was an instant's glimpse of a long brown body, and then the water was slashed into a sea of yeasty foam, the shark seemingly being in trouble.

"I threw the line, and in a moment the sailor was aboard, scared out of his wits, but safe and sound. The thrashing in the water still continuing, we proceeded to investigate, and directly we were able to see that the shark had been pinned by a large swordfish, the sword running through the jaws of the shark in such a manner as to prevent the fish from opening them. Whether the shark's antagonist had deliberately attacked the shark we know not, but its timely and unexpected appearance saved the sailor's life beyond a doubt, as another instant would have sent the teeth of the shark into the body of the man. We managed to release the sword from the shark and killed the latter, letting the other go free. It was a narrow squeak, I tell you."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Prima Facie Evidence.

"Young man, what right have you to kiss my daughter on short acquaintance?"

"What proof, sir, have you that I have done any such thing?"

"No positive proof, young man; but that hairpin in your mustache is strong circumstantial evidence."—London Telegraph.

WHY SHE WORE HER HAT.

He Made Many Guesses, but It Seems They Were All Wrong.

"Women are growing more sensible as a class," said the tall man at the theater.

"I don't see how you can say that," growled the short man, crossing his legs and allowing one foot to protrude into the aisle in a way which threatened danger to passersby.

"I was noticing the small hat that woman two seats ahead of me has on," returned the tall man. "She is evidently a sensible woman and—"

"Humph! Just look at the woman in front of me," growled the short man. "Do you see anything sensible about her? Look at that hat, will you?"

"I don't call that a large hat," said the tall man. "You ought to have seen the one in front of me the other evening."

"I don't know what you call a large hat then," sniffed the short man. "I suppose this woman couldn't afford both a hat and an umbrella, so she got a hat that would do duty for both."

The tall man chuckled, then he whispered: "Keep it up. I can tell she is listening."

"Perhaps I ought not to expect her to take it off though," went on the short man. "Her hair may be up in curl papers or crimping pins, and in that case I should be the last man to wish her to take her hat off."

The lady's hands went up to the pins in her hat, and then, glancing at the man next her, she let them drop in her lap.

"Again," went on the short man, "she may be quite an old woman and afraid of drafts, so, of course, I must not complain. I can't think of any other reason why she wears a hat in a theater."

The lady whirled around in her seat, with blazing eyes.

"You can't think why I wear a hat in the theater, can't you?" she said. "Well, I'll tell you—it is on my husband's account."

The short man looked as if he had a touch of apoplexy, and the tall man pretended not to hear.

"I—I don't understand," faltered the short man.

"Oh, don't you? Well, as soon as the curtain goes down he will grab his hat and coat and bounce out into the aisle, calling, 'Come on, Amelia!' He puts on his coat as he goes, even if he does knock down a few people in doing it. I can't do that, and if I had to stop to put on my hat, too, he would reach home before I could catch up to him. And that is why I wear my hat at the theater."

The short man made no reply, but after the curtain went up, noticing that she had no programme, he reached over and handed her one.—Chicago Times-Herald.

PAUPERS AND SCRAP IRON.

The Grounds of an Almshouse Beautified by Desultory Ingenuity.

What can be made out of scraps is shown in many ways in the domestic economies of Blackwell's Island. It has no more interesting illustration than the arbor work that is being put together there from time to time. No sliver of iron goes to waste about the almshouse grounds. Among the paupers are many clever artisans in the metals, who are able to make anything from a crowbar to a clock. It is a pleasant occupation for them to tinker away in the shops. So the keepers have had them work over the iron hoops, broken stove lids, disused kitchen utensils, tin cans and other institution wreckage.

Out of this unpromising material they have made ornamental trellises and wickerwork, handsome garden gates and summer houses for the vines to clamber over. Set at intervals about the almshouse farm, these bits of adornment give it some of the aspect of an English estate, with lodge gate and inviting nooks. The accummulation of picturesque effects is going on slowly, but constantly.

An important auxiliary is the roadmaking that is carried on with the aid of the workhouse people. The island is being provided with a system of highways that delight the doctors who ride wheels. They are hard and smooth, and, what is more, no money is spent in their construction. From the rock of their beds to the top dressing of ashes tamped down to the smoothness of asphalt everything is the product of the island's waste. No expense is incurred in keeping work horses. A dozen short term men at the end of a long rope will jerk along a cart as full as it will hold of building material. The problem of employing the city's charges without bringing them into conflict with the jealousies of the labor unions is well on toward solution upon Blackwell's island.—New York Mail and Express.

One of Lincoln's Kind Acts.

One summer morning shortly before the close of the civil war the not unusual sight in Washington of an old veteran hobbling along could have been seen on a shady path that led from the executive mansion to the war office. The old man was in pain, and the pale, sunken cheeks and vague, farraway stare in his eyes betokened a short lived existence. He halted a moment and then slowly approached a tall gentleman who was walking thoughtfully along. "Good morning, sir. I'm an old soldier and would like to ask your advice."

The gentleman turned, and smiling kindly, invited the poor old veteran to a seat under a shady tree. There he listened to the man's story of how he had fought for the Union and was severely wounded, incapacitating him for other work in life, and begged directions how to apply for back pay due him and a pension, offering his papers for examination.

The gentleman looked over the papers and then took out a card and wrote directions on it, also a few words to the pension bureau, desiring that speedy attention be given to the applicant, and handed it to him.

The old soldier looked at it, and with tears in his eyes thanked the tall gentleman, who, with a sad look, bade him good luck and hurried up the walk. Slowly the soldier read the card again and then turned it over to read the name of the owner. More tears welled in his eyes when he knew whom he had addressed himself to, and his lips muttered: "I am glad I fought for him and the country, for be never forgets. God bless Abraham Lincoln!"—Harper's Round Table.

London and New York Clubs.

The difference in the unwritten laws of London and New York clubs was illustrated several nights ago in the cafe of one of the latter. A distinguished Englishman who had been put up at this club and had met many of its members was commenting on the luxury of the club's appointments. "It is so much handsomer than our clubs," he said, "that I think your members ought to be congratulated. I am sorry for poor Smith, though. It will be hard for him to give it up, and he is such a decent chap." Smith's failure had just been announced in the papers. "But Smith won't have to resign," said a member. "Now, that's odd," said the Englishman. "If a member of my club failed, the first thing that he would do would be to send in his resignation. How about Blank?" Blank's name had figured conspicuously in a sensational scandal about which there was a difference of opinion, and since it had been exploited he had been very much in evidence at his club. The Englishman was informed that no action would be taken against Blank, and no one believed that he would resign. "That's odd," he commented.—New York Sun.

An Optimist.

The palsied old man's head was shaking from side to side in the manner peculiar to his complaint.

"It must be awful to be afflicted that way," said the sympathetic young person.

"Oh," chirped the old gentleman, "I find it right handy when I want to look at a two ring circus."—Indianapolis Journal.

Brainy Horses.

A Londoner tells of a most intelligent bus horse running on the Bayswater route. When this fine animal sees any one waving an umbrella or stick as a signal to attract the driver's attention, it instantly stops and actually turns its head to watch the passenger taken up before it will start again.

Equally remarkable is the intelligence displayed by an old horse belonging to Sir Blundell Maple's firm. This old horse is worked with a young one, which it takes under its control in a most amusing manner. For instance, when the team is halted, the old horse will take the young one's rein in its mouth and hold it there until the signal to move on is given.—Pearson's Weekly.

Consult the Men.

Men, as a rule, have very good taste in deciding for the women they care for details of dress. They seem particularly successful where the arrangement of the hair is in question. It is not that they are able to originate an idea, but a chance alteration in the coiffure of the woman they love will make them say, "How pretty your hair is today." They do not know why it is pretty, but the girl thus praised will understand at once what the particular point of beauty is, and if she be wise will keep to it.

Women usually hug to themselves the hints given them by their masculine admirers. There are hundreds in England today who part their hair and curl it on the brows simply because 50 or 60 years ago "he" said he liked it that way. Another will knot hers in the nape of her neck, while a third would as soon think of dressing it lower than the crown as she would of cutting it off altogether.

Color, again, is a man's strong point—that is to say, he knows when he likes a color and when it suits his fiancee or wife. He understands, too, what dressmaker accentuates her good points, though he may not be able to explain that it is because her waist is trim in one dress and shortened in another; that he likes the first and not the second.

"Oh, he knows nothing about dress!" is the common and flippant remark of many a girl. But question him, with diplomacy, and you will see that, after all, he is neither so ignorant nor so lacking in taste as you imagine, and that, this being so, he is your best counselor in matters modestical.—London Mail.

For Curling Hair.

Natural curling hair is one of the greatest ornaments a woman can have. It is true that invention has reached such a pitch of perfection that nowadays it is impossible to detect the real from the artificial waves, but still every one will agree that there is a certain amount of satisfaction in doing without the irons and the curling pins, no matter if the effect may be the same or not. Young mothers may be glad to know that a baby's hair may often be encouraged to curl naturally if it is brushed upward or twisted round the finger while it is wet. Brushing downward rather encourages a child's hair to grow straight. The upward brushing is not becoming for the time, and this is no doubt the reason that so few care to persevere with the idea, but it well repays one afterward. Of course it is not every head of hair that responds to the treatment, but in many cases it has been successful.

Soft soap is a very good thing with which to wash the children's hair, but remember it froths a great deal, and very little will suffice. If you use too much, you will find a difficulty in rinsing it out thoroughly. In order to keep the hair bright and clean, you must pay particular attention to your brushes and combs, as well as to the hair itself. See that they

The Human Body's Tireless Organs.

Man has within him a stationary engine called his heart, which, with its veins and arteries, constitutes a perfect system of hydraulics, compared with which man's best work is clumsy, intricate and wasteful. The lungs are a working bellows, the most perfect method of sanitary ventilation. The stomach is a working vat of marvelous perfection. The brain is a wondrous condenser, and the skin is a great working evaporator, with reserve automatic appliances, ready for extra work in moments of need. All these are in action as all times, day and night, tireless, unceasing, self winding and repairing, for 70 years or more.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Looking on It Professionally.

Young Lady—Do you admire Miss Rolington's dancing?

Horsy Young Man—Yes, very much.

Young Lady—And she dresses so well too!

Horsy Young Man—Oh, I'm no judge of the harness, but I can answer for the action.—London Answers.

Dr. Dohrman claims that he has proved that a photographic negative protected from the light receives an impression from the rays of the moon, while it is absolutely unaffected by sunlight.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

H. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, No 5 South Water street, solicits consignments of all kinds of produce. Beef Cattle, Milch Cows and Mutton a specialty. my 15 tf

Leave your orders with Andrew Mavronichols, No. 703 North Fourth s reet, for your "Ice Cream," delivered free any part of the city on Sunda Bell 'Phone 266, my 13 tf

Ladies drop me a Postal to 908 Princess street. I will come to your residence and see if your Sewing Machine needs any repairs. Furniture repaired also, 18 years experience. J. B. Farrar. my 11 3m

Brown Dress Linens, New Ruey, Table Linens, Wool Dress Goods, on sale at 18 Market street this week. J. J. Shepard, Proprietor. tf

N. Siegert, Merchant Tailor, 128½ Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Seasonable Suits made to order for $18.00 and up. The best work and fit is what I give my customers. When in need of anything in my line give me a call. my 4 1m

Fruit and Vegetables—We will handle all kinds of Vegetables and Fruit in season during the Convention. Please send in your orders evenings before, so there will be no delay in receiving them. W. J. Kirkham & Co. my 2 tf

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. mar 18 tf

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. tf21

NEW CROP

Molasses.

Our Own Importation Fro :

WEST INDIES.

QUALITY EXCELLENT.

Price Low.

WORTH & WORTH.

my 20 tf

SALE OF STOCK.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the "East Carolina Piscatorial Association," I will expose for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, in the City of Wilmington, on Saturday, the 12th day of June, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., ten shares of the Capital Stock of the East Carolina Piscatorial Association standing in the name of J. S. Wesbrook, 5 shares standing in the name of R. A. Moore and 5 shares standing in the name of I. F. Hill, to satisfy and pay the sum of one hundred and five dollars on stock of J. S. Wesbrook, one hundred and seven dollars on stock of R. A. Moore and twenty dollars on stock of I. F. Hill, due as unpaid assessments on said stock; said assessments having been duly and regularly called by order of the said Board and payment thereof having been refused by J. S. Wesbrook, R. A. Moore and I. F. Hill, the subscribers to said stock.

JOHN D. BELLAMY, Jr.,
my 20 20t Attorney.

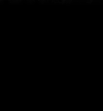
Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER MAY 9TH, 1897, DAILY except Sunday: Leave Wilmington, 10.10 a. m., 3.35 p. m.; 6.30 p. m. Leave Ocean View, 7.30 a. m., 11.50 a. m., 5 p. m.

Sunday Trains: Leave Wilmington, 10 a. m., 3.30 p. m., 6.30 p. m. Leave Ocean View, 12 m., 5 p. m.

my 4 tf R. O. GRANT, Supt.

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Dealer in Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance collected on promptly I used to know all this end comm. apr 6 tf

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK,

No. 29 North Front St.

PROSPERITY.

We have received notice from manufacturers and dealers of a steady rise in all kinds of Dry Goods and Carpets. Prosperity is in sight and it behooves our customers to make their purchases before it arrives. We are offering goods this week to suit the

HARD TIMES.

1,000 yards Filkaline at 10 cents a yard.

We have just received 1,000 yards Bordered Muslins for Curtains at 12½, 15, 17, 18, 20, 25, 30 and 40c per yard.

300 Cloth Window Shades at 35 cents each, complete.

Antique Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, 54-inch wide, 90 per pair.

All Linen Window Shades 8x8 at 35 cents each.

Felt Window Shades 19½ cents each.

Curtain Poles, with wooden fixtures, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar, 25½ cents each.

Curtain Poles and Brass fixtures, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and Poplar, 39½ cents each.

Brass Extension Rods 10 and 1 14 cents each.

Fire Place Screens, complete, 50 each.

Point de-Sprea, 54-inch wide, 35c per yard.

Nottingham Curtain Nets 15, 20, 25 and 30c per yard.

UNDERWEAR.

Gentlemen's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers 25 and 50 cents each.

Gentlemen's Drill Drawers 50 cents pair.

Gentlemen's Hosiery, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50 cents.

Gentlemen's Dress Shirts 50, 75, $1 and $1.50.

Ladies' Bleached Vests, low neck, no sleeves, taped, 10 cents each.

Ladies' Unbleached Vests, low neck, no sleeves, taped, 12½ and 15 cents each.

Children's and Youths' Underwear.

We make a specialty of Ladies' Bathing Suits in Brilliantine and Flannel; also Submarine and ordinary Rubber Bathing Caps.

100 pieces Matting just received made in China—30, 40 and 100 lbs to roll.

Carpets at special prices.

Small Hardware for house furnishing.

Art Denims in real and imitation.

Velours, Crex mats, Japanese Draperies, Brocatelles, Tapestries, Upholstering Damask, Gimps, Upholstering Plush, Oil Cloths and Stair Linens.

Trunks and Telescopes, Portiers and Rugs.

Corsets—"Her Majesty," "R. & G.," C-B all assorted. Warner's "Trippie A A A," Warner's "No 65," Warner's "No 2.8," Warner's "Trippie N N N," Warner's Coraline, sizes 21 to 36, "Thompson's Glove-Fitting," "Sylvia French Woven," "Ferris Waists," "Nagrath Waists" for children.

Dress Goods—The prettiest line ever shown in Wilmington.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Hudnut's Toilet Requisites.

my 2 tf

FREE! FREE!

I AM GIVING EVERY CUSTOMER a card that gets the following presents:

For a $5.00 purchase I will give a Brass Wall Pocket or one set of fine Silver plated Teaspoons.

For a $10.00 purchase I will give a Child's High Chair or a Life size Portrait of any of your family.

For a $15.00 purchase I will give a nice Oak Center Table.

For a $25.00 purchase I will give a three shell Oak Book Case, a large Oak Center Table or a fine Oak Arm Rocking Chair.

For a $50.00 purchase I will give a very